

DIDSBURY PIONEER

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DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1937

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Have You Registered?

Next week is the last week in which relatives of taxpayers, and tenants, can register to have their names placed on the voters' list of the town. Saturday, October 30th will be the final date.

The idea is prevalent that because a person's name was put on the voters' list, it is not necessary to register. However, in accordance with the "Town & Village Act," it is necessary for relatives and tenants to register each year during the months of September and October.

Following is the official notice to Relatives of Persons on the Assessment Roll and to Tenants:

Notice is hereby given that during the months of September and October applications may be made under the provision of Section 188 of the Town & Village Act for inclusion in the Voters' List of the Town of Didsbury by the following persons, namely:

The wife, husband, father and mother, and every son and daughter of any person whose name appears on the Assessment Roll, and who are entitled to be placed on said voters' list:

- if he or she is a resident within the town, or assists him in business in respect of which he is taxable; and
- if he or she is of the full age of twenty-one years; and
- if his or her name does not already appear on the assessment roll; and

tenants who have rented an assessed parcel for a period of twelve months immediately preceding the last day of August of this year; and the wife, husband, father and mother, and every son and daughter as qualified by paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) hereof.

W. A. AUSTIN
Secretary-Treasurer.

BIRTHS

Didsbury General Hospital

October 16th to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blaine, Cremona, a son.

October 18th to Mr. and Mrs. William Summers a son.

Announcement!

Mr. Louis LaFleche

of LaFleche Bros., Ltd.

Will be at Our Store

Friday, October 29

Showing the

**Newest in Materials
and Style**

for

Fall Suits and Coats

Watch for New Posters to
be circulated in a few days.

J. V. Berscht & Sons

Phone 36

Where Quality is Highest
Price the Lowest

Prominent Farmer Dies Suddenly

Robert David Smith, a prominent farmer, who resided 3 miles northwest of Didsbury, passed away suddenly on Friday afternoon at the age of 60 years and 11 months.

Mr. Smith, accompanied by his wife, had driven out to the pasture at Melvin to look at his cattle. When about to get into the car to return home, he fell and immediately passed away. He had been in town during the morning of the same day.

Robert David Smith was born at Schuyler, Nebraska, November 2nd, 1876. He was one of the earlier settlers in the district and farmed north of Olds. He came to Didsbury in 1919 and farmed here until 1929 when he moved to Mayville, Oregon. He returned to Didsbury in 1933 and since that time resided on his farm.

He was of a quiet disposition, but he had a large acquaintance among both farmers and businessmen of the district and was highly respected by all with whom he came in contact.

He is survived by his widow; two sisters, Mrs. Jean Haven and Melissa Smith, and one brother, Fred of Eugene, Oregon; also two cousins, Jack and Earnest Smith of Sunnyslope.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon at the Knox United Church, Rev. J. R. Geeson officiating. The remains were shipped to Junction City, Oregon, for interment. Funeral arrangements were in charge of the Durrer Funeral Home.

Re-union.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Peterson of Los Angeles, California, and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Johnson of Proctor, B.C., recently visited their sister, Mrs. Henry Hooper and family.

While here, along with Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, they attended a re-union of the Stuart family at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Stuart, Wainwright, Alberta. Present at the re-union were: Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Stuart, Calgary; Mr. and Mrs. Will Stuart, Wainwright; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hooper, Didsbury; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Johnson, Proctor, B.C.; Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Chelan, Saskatchewan, together with other members of the family.

The Stuart family were pioneers of the Neapolis district and will be well remembered by the older residents of the district.

'History is Made at Night.'

Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur, the screen's newest team of film romancers, come to the Opera House in Walter Wanger's "History is Made at Night" this Friday and Saturday.

This smart, fast-paced romance casts Boyer in a tottalo new type of role as Paul Dumond, dashing man-about-town and the most popular head waiter on the Continent, while Jean Arthur is seen as a lovely New York mannequin. They meet in Paris under thrilling circumstances. The pair become involved in a gay, ultra-modern romance that carries them from France to America in a series of stunning ultra-modern settings, including a crack luxury liner and the smartest of restaurants of New York and Paris.

Leo Carrillo and Colin Clive are featured in the supporting cast, which also includes Ivan Lebedeff, George Meeker, Lucian Prival, Georges Renavent and others.

Didsbury Band Elects Officers

The reorganization meeting of the Didsbury Band was held last Wednesday evening when the activities for the coming winter was discussed and the officers for the year were elected.

The following were elected:
Director Dr. H. C. Liesemer
President Len Berscht
Vice President E. S. Clarke
Secretary-Treasurer Bill Ranton
Librarian H. Gulliver
Executive Committee Goldwyn Gabel and Bruce Clarke.

It was decided to start new classes for beginners and applications will be received by the director, Dr. H. C. Liesemer.

It was felt that the practice night should be changed, and a vote will be taken at the next practice (Thursday) as to which night practice would be held.

It was decided to sponsor a play by the Carstairs United Church young people. The play will be presented in the Opera House on Tuesday, November 2nd.

It was also decided to hold an "Amateur Nite" concert at Melvin Community Hall, Wednesday, November 17th.

The boys will hold an Apple Day this Saturday, October 23rd.

Halliday's Move to Leuzler Block

Halliday's Grocery is being moved to new premises this week in the Leuzler Block and will open in the New location on Saturday.

The store has been renovated, new shelving has been built and the arrangement of goods makes it most convenient for both shoppers and clerks. All the goods on the shelves will be plainly marked and the customers can see at a glance what prices they are paying.

The store is 23x44 with ample warehouse space in the rear. The arrangement of the show cases and counter and the general appearance make it an attractive place to shop.

From the opening day on Saturday and until Wednesday, October 27th, Hallidays are celebrating with a sale, particulars of which will be found on another page.

DIDSBURY MARKETS.

WHEAT	
No. 1 Northern	1 19
No. 2	1 11
No. 3	93
No. 4	86 1/2
No. 5	80 1/2
No. 6	74 1/2
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	95
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	93

OATS	
No. 2 C.W.	34 1/2
No. 3	31 1/2
Extra No. 1 Feed	31 1/2
No. 1 Feed	29 1/2

BARLEY	
No. 3	43

HOGS	
Select	7 76
Bacon	7 25
Butcher	6 75

BUTTERFAT	
Table cream	30c
Special	25c
No. 1	23c
No. 2	20c

EGGS	
Grade A Lge.	25c
Grade A Med.	23c
Grade B	16c
Grade C	12c

Shooting Tragedy Occurs Near Olds

Mrs. Alice Smith, 29-year old mother of two small children, is dead, and her husband, Howard Smith, 32, was in a critical condition when taken to the Olds General Hospital following a shooting tragedy early Monday morning.

Mrs. Smith was a daughter of John Graham, president of the Olds Agricultural Society, and a prominent farmer of the Olds district, and Howard Smith, a son of R. W. Smith, one of the district's earliest pioneers. Both were highly respected citizens of the district.

Particulars of the tragedy are meagre. Local authorities were first notified at 7 o'clock Monday morning, when the body of Mrs. Smith was found sitting upright in the front seat of their automobile, her unconscious husband beside her on the driver's side also sitting upright.

Warren Smith, brother of the wounded man, discovered the car parked on the road about a mile north of the Graham home. Death of Mrs. Smith was instantaneous, a bullet having entered her left eye. The shot that wounded her husband struck him in the forehead. A 22 calibre rifle was found lying on Mrs. Smith's lap.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith had left the Graham home, where they had been visiting, about 9:30 o'clock Sunday night.

According to a brother of the dead woman who was at the farm when the young couple left the Graham home, there was nothing unusual about their conduct.

Without regaining consciousness, Howard Smith died at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Knox United Church Notes.

Next Sunday the minister will continue the sermon series on The Lord's Prayer, the topic being, "The Holy Name—Father." After the service pictures will be shown of our missionary work in India. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Don't forget the visit of Dr. G. W. Spaulding, President of West China University on Sunday, October 31st. This is a rare opportunity to hear an outstanding missionary leader.

Evangelical Church Notes.

Next Sunday morning the subject will be, "Our Oneness With Christ." In the evening the theme will be, "The attractive and conquering force of the Cross."

There will be special services on Monday and Tuesday evenings, October 25-26 at 8 p.m. in connection with the "Father With Christ Mission." Everyone welcome.

Town Council Advances Tax Discount Date.

At the meeting of the town council held Monday evening an amending bylaw was passed, naming November 30th as the final date on which discount will be allowed on current taxes for the town and town school district. The council took into consideration the lateness of the threshing season when amending this bylaw.

A letter was read from the department of relief, indicating that in view of the fact that there was a fair crop in Alberta this year, all persons who had previously been on direct relief would this winter be expected to sustain themselves, as direct relief would be curtailed.

Rev. A. Traub appeared before the council on behalf of the Bible School, asking that a rebate be made in the taxes on the Bible School buildings. He also made an offer to purchase the small barn on town land near the school property.

A motion was passed rebating the taxes 33 1/3 per cent and it was also decided to accept the offer of \$35 for the barn.

Bargains at SCOTT'S

4 Pairs Men's Wool Socks for **\$1.00**

Men's Hvy. Winter Shirts at **\$1.50 \$1.75** and **\$2.25**

Men's Pullover Mitts—per pair **50c**

All-wool Pullover Sweaters at **\$1.40**

Men's Solid Leather Shoes from **\$2.50 up**

1 Set Only—Secondhand Team Harness to clear at **\$12.00**

T. E. SCOTT

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank all the friends who gave their assistance and their sympathy during our recent bereavement.

Mrs. R. D. Smith.
Mrs. J. M. Nichols.
Jack Smith.

Prepare Your Car for Winter

HOT SHOT ANTI-FREEZE

A New Non-corrosive "Anti-Freeze," treated so that when water is added as required no corrosion occurs. Retarded evaporation makes it last longer. "Hot Shot" is concentrated and should be mixed with water as required—a mixture of 50% water and Hot Shot will withstand 40 degrees below zero.

SPECIAL \$1.95 per Gallon

Special Clearance Sale of Reconditioned BATTERY RADIOS

All Machines have been tested and are guaranteed to be in perfect condition. New battery equipment supplied. Specially Priced from **\$5.00 to \$35.00**

Builders Hardware Stores Ltd.

Phone 7. Manager's Residence: 160

MAC'S SERVICE HARDWARE

Now the roads are dry we'll be seeing you

—for your—

HARDWARE WANTS

Service with a Smile"

AFTER EVERY MEAL AIDS DIGESTION

Destruction Of Morale

Morale is not a very big word but it covers a wide territory within its meaning and might be termed all-embracing. Its existence or absence has determined the destinies of whole races of people in the past and will do so again in the future.

The word "morale" is so closely allied to the word "moral" as to lead Webster to define it as a "condition as affected by or dependent upon such moral or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc.," and again, a "mental state, as a body of men, an army and the like."

The orthographic affinity between "morale" and "moral" is no closer than its kinship when the terms are translated into the spiritual sphere, for destruction of morale inevitably brings in its wake a breakdown of moral perceptions. Moral concepts tend to become blunted with the wane of morale.

And so destruction of morale, it can readily be seen, may—nay, it will—have very serious consequences, whether the victim of its undermining influence be the individual, a community or a nation. It means the disappearance of ideals and a resultant lack of moral stamina.

The term "loss of morale" is occasionally heard during discussions on the possible effect of continuance, or even perpetuation, of the system of government aid to the unfortunate, known in common parlance as direct relief, but it is doubtful whether sufficient stress is laid upon the dire potentialities of this form of assistance, if it is permitted to become permanent, or even long standing.

Everybody, and that includes the great majority of relief recipients themselves, hopes that direct relief in greater or less degree, will not become perpetuated and adopted as an accepted government policy and set up; but there is a danger of permanency as the years go by and the system becomes more and more established as the easiest and perhaps the cheapest solution of the problem.

Whether or not direct relief is the cheapest solution of the problem is a question open to debate and particularly after this method has been in operation long enough to make inroads into the morale of even a percentage of those who, for lack of a better term, are supposed to "benefit" from it, and when one reflects on the possible long distance effect indefinite continuance of such a policy may have upon the communities subjected to it.

Direct relief, on varying scale commensurate with conditions in each succeeding year, has been with us in the west for a long time now and people are rightly beginning to question the wisdom of continuing much longer to place a large body of citizens in the position of suppliants for and recipients of government gifts when so many of them are not only able and willing to work for their subsistence, but passionately anxious for the opportunity.

As year after year passes with governments finding it necessary to vote large sums for direct relief and with the general public sensing, perhaps dimly, the baneful effect of this form of assistance, it is not surprising that public opinion is gradually crystallizing in the formula: "rehabilitation instead of direct relief."

Rehabilitation may, of course, take various forms, but under conditions of the moment in the west, it means an opportunity to earn at least the necessities of life through programs of government-initiated public works, since neither private industry nor agriculture are able to provide these essentials.

It is true that some effort in this direction is being made insofar as the agricultural section of the community is involved and there is some ground for hope that some work will be approved for urban centres, but to date these activities are not proportionate to the needs.

In a country whose welfare is so largely dependent upon the vagaries of the weather, governments and people are prone to be inspired by a hope that "next year will be different" and that the troubles of to-day will be cured by a turn of fortune's wheel tomorrow, but there is no guarantee that this will be the case. Even if tomorrow breaks brighter on the horizon there are still the difficulties of to-day to be overcome in the meantime.

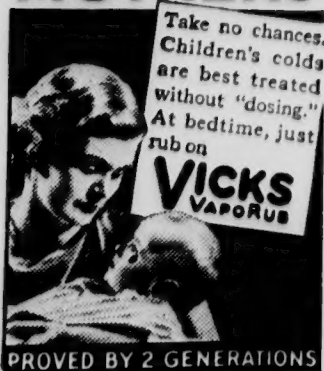
While the optimism of the people of this west is proverbial and has been the subject of much favorable comment, dissatisfaction with direct relief on a widespread scale is growing and anything that can be done to substitute work for relief to the maximum extent possible, provided it is useful and productive work, will be welcomed with open arms.

Work is the natural heritage of mankind and without it man is bound to languish, physically, mentally and morally. It is as essential to the welfare of man as water and air.

Cheap Advertising

An office boy for a New York theatrical manager, carried away on board the Queen Mary where he went to deliver a play manuscript, is said to face detention in England as a stowaway unless his employer paid \$185 boats fare. The story gets half a column in a metropolitan newspaper and presumably will get English notices. Some plays have received less publicity even for \$185.

young MOTHERS



Take no chances. Children's colds are best treated without "dosing." At bedtime, just rub on VICKS VAPORUB.

PROVED BY 2 GENERATIONS

Would Colonize North

Sir Edward Beatty Favours Settlement Of Peace River Country

Sir Edward Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will urge the Dominion government to launch a broad program of colonization through the Peace River country north of Edmonton, he said in an interview at Edmonton.

"That north country needs a settlement plan and needs it quickly, and together with that there should be a program of rail development," Sir Edward said after concluding a four-day inspection tour over lines of the Northern Alberta Railway. This year he is president of the N.A.R., which is administered jointly by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National companies.

Rare Tree From China

The first "dove" tree ever seen in Honolulu has arrived via Pan-American Clipper from China. While the tree figured prominently in ancient Chinese literature, it required a three-year search to find the present specimen in the Yangtze valley. It has been planted on the island of Kauai. Blossoms are similar in shape and color to a dove. 2223

Health LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

ARTICLE No. 13

Treatment of Cancer No. 1

The late Lord Moynihan, himself a prince among surgeons, pointed out that in breast cancer, where operation was performed in the early stages, 90.1% of the women were alive and well ten years after operation, whereas if the disease were very far advanced, 94.4% were dead within this period. The nature of the disease was the same; the operation was the same; the stage of the disease made all the difference.

The only resources for cancer treatment are surgery, which treats 70% of all treated cancers, and the use of radium and X-rays. No other form of treatment so far discovered has any lasting effect in the cure of cancer. No serum, vaccine, plaster or cure, no matter how widely advertised, has any effect other than to delay the use of the rational methods of treatment.

Surgery is the agent of treatment in cancer of the stomach, of the intestines, the body of the uterus and other abdominal organs. It is still the chief resource in cancer of the oesophagus and larynx. The art and science of surgery have reached a high degree of development. The surgeon in all areas has gained an astonishingly high degree of skill; he is confident of his powers. It is only by the discovery of newer, more exact and simpler methods that surgery will be dethroned from its present position in relation to cancer.

Every single case of cancer where the disease is accessible to the surgeon is curable in the early stage, for cancer is at first a local disease. The future success of cancer surgery depends, very largely, upon the education of the public in early cancer signs and of a very clear recognition of the fact that the greatest fear of cancer should be the fear of delay.

Next article—Treatment of Cancer No. 2.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

The Nutmeg Tree

Yields Two Spices And Bears Fruit For Sixty Years

Our foods are often flavoured with nutmeg and mace, and both these spices come from the same plant, the nutmeg tree, which grows in the East and West Indies and Brazil.

The tree reaches a height of about 30 feet, and has large leathery evergreen leaves which give out a rich odour, and small, pale yellow flowers. The pear-shaped fruits open into two nearly equal halves, and the nutmeg is then disclosed, surrounded by a fleshy fibrous covering, which is the mace. Like the nutmeg, it is very fragrant.

The nutmeg tree begins to bear fruit when it is eight years old, and goes on for about 60 years. Nutmeg and mace are used not only in cookery as a flavouring for custards and puddings, but in medicine as a stimulant and to disguise the taste of unpleasant drugs.

A Cosmopolitan City

With more than a million permanent residents and a constant stream of visitors, Cairo, largest city on the Continent of Africa, is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world, says the National Geographic Society. Its newspapers in black skull caps sell 38 newspapers, eight dailies printed in French, seven in Greek, three in Italian, two in English and twelve in Arabic.

Some 10,000,000 milk bottles go astray in England alone every year.

Strange Wills

Perfectly Valid Wills Found On Many Queer Objects

Mr. Arthur Ford spoke of some of the curious documents deposited in Somerset House—particularly wills. Men have been known to make their wills on the most extraordinary objects: egg shells, doors, coins, tablecloths, comic postcards and even cheese, and I assure you that if properly witnessed they would be perfectly valid. A few years ago a man left a hundred thousand pounds to the Zoo, on condition that his mother's picture was hung there—in the board-room. Four hundred pounds was left to a woman as long as she had a telephone in her house.

"Farthings seem popular. One testator left to two nephews six penny-worth of farthings each; and a man left his wife a farthing to be sent to her in an unstamped envelope, because she had called him a pig."

The funeral directions in a will are sometimes unusual. One man wrote: "I have always had the reputation of being late for appointments. Make me ten minutes late for my funeral!" And do you know that walking about England somewhere is a young man whose will is tattooed on his back, properly witnessed. Heaven knows how he signed it! Perhaps the strangest will at Somerset House is that recorded on the identity disc of a sailor lost at the Battle of Jutland and whose body was washed ashore. His last will and testament contained three thousand microscopic letters.

Paper Waste For Roads

Sulphite Found Superior To Oil As A Binder In Road Making

Engineers have discovered a by-product of major interest to highway builders, and consequently to the paper manufacturers.

The Canadian Chemical Association in session at Vancouver was recently told that the sulphite pulp industry in Canada and the United States was now wasting annually 2,000,000 tons of sulphite waste liquor for which uses were now being found. One of these uses, and a most important one, was as a dirt road binder, and it was preferable to oil.

Dr. H. K. Benson, of the University of Washington, made the report to the Vancouver convention. More than 2,000 miles of highway and streets in eastern Washington, Dr. Benson said, had been treated with unadulterated waste liquor from the pulp mills of the State, and the liquor has been found superior to oil for binding purposes. — Nashville Banner.

The greatest mine disaster in Great Britain was in 1913, when 439 lives were lost in an explosion at Universal, England.

COULD HARDLY CLOSE HANDS

Had Rheumatism and Neuritis



"I suffered severely from Rheumatism and Neuritis," writes Mr. W. J. Tracy of Toronto. "I could hardly walk upstairs or close my hands. After taking Fruit-A-Tives four days the swelling left my hands and knees. I could climb stairs and ladder. I advise any person suffering as I did to take Fruit-A-Tives. They give quick relief." Try this real fruit juice, herb and tonic prescription of a famous Canadian doctor. If you suffer, they might clear up your case too. 25c. and 50c. No substitute. At druggists.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIVER TABLETS

Side Stepping Trouble

Little Incidents No Longer A Cause For War

Crisis after crisis has swept over Europe, but the ultimate horror of a general conflagration has been averted. That much should be said for a continent which otherwise fails to command admiration. None of the big powers wants a war, at least a war with a fellow its own size.

The powder barrels are there, but the spark to set them off has been missing. Once upon a time the peace of the world was at the mercy of a spark, an incident. The only incidents that now count are the Japanese kind, which are not incidents at all but deliberate performances. Former genuine incidents—an inept Foreign Office remark, a frontier skirmish, an assassin's bullet, an Ambassador insulted or assaulted, a small war expanding into a big war—no longer count.

Nations and governments have ceased to be thin-skinned. If in the new international life fine words butter no parsnips, it is also true that harsh words break no bones. Governments call each other bandit, pirate, scourge of humanity and enemy of civilization, but they do not fight. Let us be thankful for that, even if it brings peace scarcer in the stock market.—New York Times.

No Action Taken

League Of Nations Committee Had Discussion On Equal Rights

Equality of women was discussed by the League of Nations committee on social questions but no definite action was taken. Most speakers contended the time was not ripe for an international conference on the question. Colombia's delegate told the committee recent reforms in his country gave women equality except for suffrage, "for which there appeared to be no great demand."

Anglers of Britain are expected to spend \$50,000,000 on the sport this year.

A REVOLUTION IN THE KITCHEN

Presto-Pack is a new and revolutionary way of handling Household Waxed Tissue, 45 sheets packed in an envelope which you hang on the wall. Then as you require it, just draw out a sheet at a time. You can't draw more. That's the beauty of it.

Try Presto-Pack today. You'll find it the handiest thing in the kitchen.

At grocers, druggists, stationers and departmental stores.

PRESTO-PACK

APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED
HAMILTON ONTARIO

Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

Air Mail Plan To Effect Reduction In Air Mail Rates To Empire Countries

Tentative plans for Canada's participation in Empire air mail scheme, with consequent reduction in air mail rates to Empire countries served from London by Imperial Airways, were announced by Postmaster-General J. C. Elliott.

A statement said it was expected the service would be made available "shortly" and that while it had been impossible to fix a definite date the start would probably be not later than the end of the year.

"The new air mail service", the statement said, "will be introduced by gradual stages, beginning with the service to South Africa which includes Egypt, and later will extend to India, Straits Settlements and Australia and New Zealand, also to the non-participating countries through which the air service will pass.

"The effect on the Canadian public will be a substantial reduction in air mail rates. At least a 50 per cent. reduction in the present air mail rate is assured with the possibility of a further reduction up to, perhaps, 75 per cent."

The scheme, the statement said, will be operated at heavy expense which will be met to a considerable extent by contributions from participating countries.

"Canada," the minister explained, "has decided to contribute to this service in order to obtain the right to participate, and the benefit will be passed on to the Canadian public in the form of lower rates which are expected to prove an important factor in fostering closer empire relations and stimulating intra-empire trade."

(Canada is pledged also to participate in a joint company which will operate a Trans-Atlantic air mail service sometime after current experimental flights by Imperial and Pan-American Airways have been concluded. Canada and the Irish Free State each will hold 24½ per cent. of the stock in the joint company, the United Kingdom 51 per cent.)

Feel No Pain

Montreal Dental Clinic Told That Dr. Hartman's Method Is Sound

Dentists who blasted the value of Dr. Leroy L. Hartman's anaesthetic last year listened to the Columbia University professor expound the correct technique of administering his pain killer at a session of the Montreal dental clinic.

A year ago, declared Dr. Hartman, many of them tried his formula of thymol, ether and alcohol and declared it either did not work or worked in only a small percentage of cases. Some even accused him of having hypnotized patients so they would feel no pain.

Dr. Hartman's reply was that the technique of administration was vitally important. Now Montreal dentists are using the Hartman formula to kill pain before drilling cavities, employing the proper technique.

The mixture must be applied only to the dentine of the tooth and mouth saliva must be kept away from the tooth, which must be dry in the first place. Dr. Hartman urged the importance of applying the anaesthetic immediately after the bottle is opened because of the high content of ether and ethyl alcohol, which evaporate quickly.

A New Delicacy

New Mexico Lions Club Tries Out Prairie Dog Pie

Beaming with health on the crucial "morning after," a hardy little band of epicures in Estancia, New Mexico, hailed a new delicacy—"prairie dog pie."

The rodent has been a western range scourge as old as the range itself, but no one ever thought of eating him before. But two dozen culinary explorers of the Estancia Lions Club dined upon prairie dog, and the next morning the consensus was:

Prairie dog tastes very much like (1) chicken, (2) frog's legs, (3) rabbit, (4) young turkey, and (5) prairie dog.

Solar Heating Unit

Gas Stove Which Burns Hydrogen, Invented By Californian

After inventing and marketing many successful lighting fixtures, Otto H. Mohr of Concord, Calif., has now turned his attentions to gas. His latest invention is a gas stove which burns hydrogen gas generated in his solar heating unit. The globe contains wire points in a vacuum which receive the maximum heat intensities and are connected with the cooling fins at the bottom, thus generating a small amount of electricity which breaks down the vapor from the hot water unit to its component parts of hydrogen and oxygen. The oxygen is allowed to escape, while the hydrogen is stored in the tank for household use.

Maybe Mr. Mohr was thinking along the same lines as George Claude, French inventor, when he turned to gas inventions, for Mr. Claude predicts electric light bulbs will be out of date by 1960. By that time they will be as old fashioned as kerosene lamps are to-day, he claims.

Lecturing at the Physics Institute of the University of Rome, the inventor of the process for liquifying ordinary air and the extraction of its component gases, stated that future illumination will be supplied by gases, cripton and xenon, which altogether with helium, argon and neon form the group commonly known as the "rare gases" in ordinary air.

The bright red, green and yellow hues which brighten advertisements at night are all given by the gas neon treated by a special process and energized by electricity.

George Claude claimed he has succeeded in producing pure white light by treating a mixture of cripton and xenon.

Actual tests have shown that cripton-xenon tubes give a light which is as superior to ordinary electric light as this is to kerosene lamp light.

The project is well beyond the experimental stage, the inventor stated. Claude's factory at Boulogne-on-the-Seine, treating 33,000 cubic meters of air per hour, can supply enough cripton and xenon for the manufacture of 7,000,000 new light tubes per year.

The Farmer Knows

That Whiffletree Is Correct Despite Spelling In Dictionary

The Times recorded the sale at the postoffice auction of a horse collar and three whiffletrees for \$3. This little item elated us, leading us to think we had settled forever the great whiffletree controversy and definitely put Mr. Webster, who spells the word "whippetree," in his place. But we reckoned without Uncle Sam. With the government homing in on all sorts of private enterprise nowadays, we should not have been surprised to find it poking its nose into this particular controversy and in a particularly nasty way. It is now revealed that the current year-book of the Department of Agriculture brazenly supports "whippetree," despite the Oxford Dictionary, but weakly evades its legal responsibility by merely quoting a passage from Agnes Chase's "First Book of Grasses" pleading for the use of technical terms in farming. "Spikelet, glume and lemma," says Miss Chase, "are words no more difficult to learn than hames, crupper or whippetree, carburetor, clutch or magneto."

All right, Miss Chase—but drop in on any farmer and ask him how his whippetrees are doing. He may not correct you. But he will certainly dipper with you. New York Times.

The Luckiest Man

Who is the luckiest man alive? What about Orville Wright, the pioneer of flying? Although he was the first man ever to fly in a heavier than air machine (that was 34 years ago) he still lives to tell the tale, and he will probably eventually die of old age. He was 66 last month.

There are more than 300 bridges in Amsterdam, Holland. 2223

Wheat Market

Contributing Factors That Have Tended To Keep Prices Steady

Extremely short Canadian wheat supplies, unwillingness of holders in the United States to release their grain cheaply and better prices in Buenos Aires have all contributed to firmness of the wheat market, said a monthly review published by the Dominion bureau of statistics.

"Despite the 'bearish' relation between total supplies and requirements, and the heavy liquidation in the securities markets which might well have invoked sympathetic responses in commodities," said the review, "Liverpool and Buenos Aires prices have made headway during the past month while Winnipeg has held its ground and Chicago prices have eased a few cents.

"Part of the Buenos Aires strength has been in the short available supply situation, but the February new-crop future has been firming since it was boarded, August 28."

In view of underlying market factors, the report proceeded, world wheat prices have held up remarkably well.

"It has been evident, even with moderate damage to the southern hemisphere crops, that there are ample supplies this season to meet the prospective lower volume of international trade.

"World import requirements are expected to go below 500,000,000 bushels, and available export supplies, although below normal, are well over 600,000,000 bushels.

"Consequently European buyers have been quite content to continue purchasing in fulfillment of immediate requirements only, with the result that only modest market support has come from overseas buying.

"During the month, crop conditions have materially improved in Australia, and the Argentine drought problem appears to be confined to the northern parts of Cordoba and Santa Fe, so that reasonably good outturns in both these countries are at present in prospect.

"The key to the Canadian situation is in the unusually short supply of 'Manitobas' for which there is still a decided preference in some United Kingdom mills."

Heavy Naval Program

Propose To Establish British Navy On Two-Hemisphere Basis

A heavy British naval program is predicted for 1938. According to Hector Bywater, the Daily Telegraph's naval correspondent, the proposals aim at re-establishing the British navy on a two-hemisphere basis.

This involves provision of sufficient tonnage to maintain one powerful battlefleet, complete with auxiliaries, in European waters, with another available, if need be, for service in the Far East.

This policy, Bywater continues, "is being pursued with the approval and co-operation of the dominions, whose share in the task of naval defence is about to be enlarged."

Analysis Of Various Uses Of Our Forest Products In Different Parts Of Canada

Undulant Fever

Is Not A Rare Disease Among The Rural Population

"There is no excuse for the development of one case of Undulant Fever in Canada," declares Dr. J. S. Fulton, Director Animals Diseases Laboratory, University of Saskatoon, writing in the current issue of "Health", organ of the Health League of Canada.

Dr. Fulton's article claims that "in spite of the fact that preventive medicine could be one hundred per cent effective with regard to the control of Undulant Fever, we are apparently quite content to let matters slide along from year to year taking care of those who are unfortunate enough to become infected to-day and preparing hospitals and sanatoria for the victims of tomorrow."

Many bacterial diseases common to animals may be transferred to man either by direct contact, through the eating of diseased meat, or drinking milk harbouring the disease organism, Dr. Fulton writes.

From a public health point of view, he goes on, the control of animal diseases transmitted to man through the drinking of milk must be considered of major importance when we realize the number of individuals who might become infected from the milk of even one diseased dairy cow.

Dr. Fulton points out that milk is an ideal medium for the preservation or propagation of bacterial life.

Undulant fever is not at all a rare disease of humans, especially among the rural population, he claims. In 1936, 1,238 blood samples were tested and 46 persons were found to be suffering from the disease, while the blood of 47 others gave a reaction which would indicate an infection of long standing and one which the patient may have partly overcome.

"No one now doubts the advisability of milk pasteurization, but such treatment was never intended to render milk from diseased cows safe for human consumption, but to destroy harmful bacteria which may contaminate the milk after it has been drawn from healthy cows," he concludes.

Elephants are old-fashioned animals, having been on earth millions of years ago, as contemporaries of many creatures which long since have perished. Scientists believe their keen intelligence has saved them from extinction.

Bill: "I'm learning to fly, Grandma. Pretty soon I can take you to the city in an airplane."

Grandmother: "You will not! When I want to go to the city, I'll go in an automobile—the way Providence intended me to go."

As Easy to Crochet as It's Smart



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

An Afghan or Pillow Made Up of Small Squares

PATTERN 5941

You may not think so yet but winter is coming. Prepare for it with this choice afghan, made of just a simple square. Joined, it forms an effective design. There are a variety of other ways of joining it, all given in the pattern. Use three colors of Germantown or make half the squares in one set of colors, the other in another with background always the same. In pattern 5941 you will find directions for making the afghan and a pillow; an illustration of it and of the stitches used; material requirements, and color suggestions.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Comparing forest products on the basis of equivalent volume of standing timber firewood heads the list for the Dominion as a whole and comes first in every province but New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia. It is the second most important item in Quebec and third in New Brunswick and British Columbia. Logs and bolts are next on the list for Canada and come first in British Columbia, second in New Brunswick, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island and third in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario.

Pulpwood is the next most important item in the Dominion according to volume, coming first in New Brunswick and Quebec and second in Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Hewn ties are next on the list being third in Manitoba and fairly important in all provinces.

Fence posts come third on the list in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The other important forest products from a volume standpoint are fence rails, round mining timber, wood for distillation and poles.

The province of Quebec heads the list for both value and volume of forest production and leads in quantity production of firewood, pulpwood and fence rails. It comes second on the list of provinces for quantity production of logs and bolts, posts and wood for distillation, and third for poles.

British Columbia is the second most important province for volume production, coming first in logs, hewn ties, poles and miscellaneous products.

Ontario heads the list for round mining timber and wood for distillation, comes second for pulpwood, firewood, hewn ties, poles and miscellaneous products, and third for logs.

New Brunswick comes third for pulpwood production. Nova Scotia comes second for round mining timber and third for miscellaneous products and rails.

Alberta is the most important producer of posts and comes second with regard to fence rails and third for ties and round mining timber. Saskatchewan comes third on the lists for firewood and posts.

In Manitoba, firewood, logs and bolts and ties are the most important items and in Prince Edward Island, firewood, logs and bolts and fence rails.

Wrong Impressions Given

Canada And United States Have Biased Books On History

Rev. Dr. J. S. Bonnell, a Canadian who now occupies the pulpit of the important Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, has been complaining of biased contents in the history-books of both Canada and the United States which sometimes lead to quite ludicrous situations.

He gives as an instance the fact that American histories sometimes refer to Admiral Perry's defeat of the British in Lake Erie as "one of the most brilliant triumphs in all naval annals," while a Canadian history-book characterizes the battle as "an unimportant skirmish" with victory coming to the Americans through a fortunate change of wind.

Canadians sometimes complain of the strange ideas about their country and its history held by Americans as a result of study of history-books which are prepared from a biased standpoint. But Canadian historians and educationists have also been guilty of similar treatment of international incidents with the result that erroneous ideas have been often inculcated.

It might not be a bad idea if the people on both sides of the line who write and circulate and teach from history-books could put their heads together and attempt to reach common ground in placing a truthful version of this continent's history before the rising generation. Brockville Recorder and Times.

A snuff box made of wood from Shakespeare's mulberry tree at Stratford-on-Avon, which a minister cut down to show his dislike of the poet, was sold in London for \$4.50.

Halliday's Grand Opening

Congratulations to
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EVERY SUCCESS—

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Rodger's Syrup, 5lb tins..... **39c**

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Heinz 14oz bottle **19c** Ashcroft's size 2 tins **3 for 29c**

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20 ounce tins **10c** each 10½ ounce tins **4 for 25c**

Peanut Butter 32oz jars **38c** Peanut Butter 2lbs **29c**

Red Jacket Sliced Pineapple **10c** per tin

Green Plume Prunes, 5lb package **49c**

Australian Sultana Raisins 2lb for **27c**

Green Beans 17oz tins 2 tins **23c**

Wax Beans 17oz tin 2 tins **23c**

Tomatoes size 2½ tin 2 tins **23c**

Brunswick Sardines..... 6 tins **25c**

Aylmer Tomato and Vegetable Soup.... 3 for **25c**

Aylmer Pork and Beans 27oz tins..... 2 for **27c**

Macaroni, 5lb bags..... Each **33c**

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COFFEE

Nabob..... 1lb tin **38c**

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Fry's Breakfast..... 1lb tin **38c**

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Crystal Dairy Butter

The World of Wheat.

By H. G. L. STRANGE

"What causes the occasional wide fluctuations with wheat prices? Is it SUPPLY, or DEMAND, or MONEY or is it the SPECULATORS with their buying and selling?" a friend recently asked.

All these things, of course, have SOME effect upon price. Specula-

tion in itself, however, has the smallest effect of any—an effect certainly very much less than most people believe.

The real villain that brings about the great price fluctuations, as for instance from \$1.12 to \$2.90 that occurred with wheat at Liverpool from 1914 to 1921, and from \$2.90 in 1921 to 71 cents in 1931, is WAR!

In the past 500 years there have been only three great World Wars:

The Thirty Years' War in Germany from 1618 to 1648, the Napoleonic Wars from 1795 to 1815, and the recent Great War from 1914 to 1918.

The price of wheat during each of these wars rose to a peak of three times its pre-war point and then fell in post-war years to a figure much lower than that pre-war point. It has always been the same, and no doubt ever will be, but only when War occurs. The only way to

stop it all is to do away with WAR itself.

Following factors have tended to raise price: Brazil buys U.S. wheat -- Rain badly needed in Argentina -- Crop deterioration in New South Wales and Victoria -- England buys U.S. spring wheat -- Spain again buys wheat on the Continent -- Argentina wheat production indicated around only 220 million -- Sugar

cane condition below normal in South Africa.

Following factors have tended to lower price: Rain benefit new seed beds in France -- Good rye crop in Latvia -- Coffee plants excellent in New Caledonia -- Greece reports condition of vineyards good -- Favorable reports of rice crops in Tanganyika -- Increased offerings of Russian wheat -- Continued slow demand from importing deficit areas.

The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Sixth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, October 12th, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, October 13th, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Outlines Loan Process by Which Banks Convert Credit of Borrower into Spendable Money . . . Shows Position of Bank Shareholders . . . Deals Further with Limited Power of Banks To Issue Own Notes . . . Cites from Letters Received Actual Cases Where Bank Loans Enabled Borrowers To Turn Substantial Profit.

IN this broadcast on behalf of Canada's Chartered Banks I want to get back to that utterly mistaken idea that banks make money out of nothing. Critics of the banks will tell you that banks lend by creating credit and that they create the means of payment out of nothing, that when they build a building it costs them nothing and that when they pay taxes it costs them nothing. These statements are absolutely untrue.

When a bank makes a loan just exactly what is it that the bank does?

Here is the answer — It takes the note of the farmer or manufacturer or the bond of the Government, and places an equivalent amount to the credit of the said farmer, manufacturer or Government, allowing of course for a rental on the money.

In other words the bank assumes an obligation to pay that amount to the farmer, the manufacturer or the Government.

Since that obligation is one that must be met — and in actual practice is met — it is a very real thing.

The transaction creates a credit on the books of the bank but the means of payment which the banks are charged with creating out of nothing consists of resources of the bank — in the last analysis, cash.

Moreover, it should be borne in mind that in all lending transactions by a bank it is the borrower who starts the process — he goes to the bank and asks for a loan, generally for a specific purpose, out of which he expects and intends to make a profit for himself over and above the bank charges. The bank does not go to him — he goes to the bank.

What the bank really does, in effect, is to convert the credit of the borrower himself into spendable money, which he can use for the purposes of his business, paying wages, paying his debts at the country store and meeting other obligations. If a man owns cattle he cannot spend cattle. He cannot pay his debts at the country store with cattle. His ownership of the cattle and his expectation of selling them at a profit to himself are the basis of his credit. When he borrows from a bank on the security of cattle what happens is that the bank converts a form of wealth, which he cannot spend, into something which he can spend and which anybody else will accept.

There is no magic about it and those who contend that a bank can create money or the means of payment out of nothing — are entirely wrong. The function that the bank performs, as we have stated, is to convert the credit of the borrower into a form in which he can spend it.

Without a bank the farmer possibly could buy seed in the spring, hire help through the growing season and harvesting, and purchase supplies for his family in the meantime on credit — paying these debts from the sale of his crop in the fall. However, common sense tells us that the seed merchant, the farm labourer or the country store keeper could not get very far on this basis, for they could not pass on to the people, from whom they in turn buy goods or services, the obligations which they have received from the farmer.

Why is this so?

For the reason that, be the farmer's credit ever so good, how could scores of people look into his integrity and his financial worth, as they would require to do before taking his promise to pay. Instead, the bank looks into the farmer's affairs, accepts the risk, lends him the money and enables him to pay cash.

If it were otherwise and if banks created the means of payment out of nothing, why has it been necessary through the centuries to find people, called shareholders, ready to put their money into the banking business on exchange for a fair return? If no basis is required for what the bank does, the business,

of banking should be an amazingly profitable business — but it is not. The fact that it is not an amazingly profitable business is a simple matter of record, as we have shown in our broadcasts.

Some of our listeners have asked that I say more about note circulation — that is, about the powers of a bank to issue notes. The request has been prompted by the utterly fantastic idea that a bank can, say, erect an expensive branch office building for nothing by issuing its own notes. A bank simply cannot, as has been suggested, issue a bunch of specially numbered bills, pay them out to contractors and others and then cancel them when they come back.

Let me say to you again that no such thing can possibly happen, for the bank must give the holder face value for its notes when he presents them. Moreover, I have shown you that there are very definite legal limits upon the amount of notes that a bank can issue. A bank's notes are a debt owed by the bank to the person who holds them — a debt redeemable in cash on demand.

As a matter of fact, a bank's notes are the very first charge upon its assets — that is to say in case of trouble a bank's notes have to be paid off before a single cent can be paid on any deposits or on any other debts owed by a bank. To make doubly sure of this there is a fund in the hands of the Dominion Minister of Finance, known as "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund."

This is money paid in by each of the banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, amounting to five per cent on the average amount to Chartered bank notes outstanding. This money is in the nature of a pool and would all be used, in case of need, towards paying off the notes of any bank. Surely all of this should finally squelch the idea that a bank has unlimited power in the matter of issuing its bills.

In any case, as I have told you before, the right of issuing notes is being steadily, year by year, taken away from the Chartered Banks and vested in the Bank of Canada. In order to obtain Bank of Canada notes or bills for use as currency the Chartered Banks have to buy them. Every dollar in notes and every dollar of other bank obligations must always have behind it a dollar of assets. Let me stress, once more, that every obligation of a Chartered Bank is payable in cash.

Some supposedly great authority is quoted as having said that if all bank loans were paid all deposits would disappear and there would be no money in existence. I don't think that many Alberta people are stampeded by such statements.

It is equivalent to saying that if every sea were drained dry there would be no ocean liners. If every bank went out of existence to-morrow there would still be wealth but the job of marketing that wealth would take us back to the dim, distant days of barter. Nothing is gained at any time by such extreme statements.

You have been told that when a bank makes a loan and takes security, the bank then uses that security as if it were its own. Such a statement is 100 per cent false. The security lodged with the bank remains the property of the borrower and all the records of the bank prove that fact. He can call for his security to be produced and shown to him at any time. Such security does not appear in the bank's balance sheets at all and when the loan is repaid the security is handed back to the borrower intact.

Some of our critics plunge into very deep water when they draw conclusions from the statement that every dollar that comes into circulation represents a debt on which somebody must pay interest. That statement is used to convey to you a sinister impression, an entirely false idea of what money really is and does.

To illustrate in the plainest of everyday terms let us start from the beginning:

I go into the bank and I borrow \$1,000 on which, naturally, I have to pay rent, or if you prefer, interest.

The bank gives me, in exchange for my note, \$1,000 in bills. I have got \$1,000 of money, on which interest has to be paid because the bank is giving me a service.

Why do I borrow the money?

I was going to use it in a deal, expecting to make a profit for myself; or I wouldn't have borrowed the money at all.

Very well; I carry out the deal successfully. I repay the bank the \$1,000 I borrowed, and I have a profit, say, of \$100, which I put to my credit in the bank.

You will see by the use of this borrowed money on which I paid rent, I have increased my own resources by \$100, and the bank has received back its \$1,000.

When you multiply that thousand-dollar borrowing of mine, my use of the money and my profit, time after time, you see what is happening continuously throughout the year in the business world and you see that the interest is not any strangling charge as has been represented to you. You pay rent, and you make a profit out of it — whatever the nature of your business may be.

It is a continuous, revolving process — in which the dollar you use is not dead-weight debt at all, but productive money. There are times, however, when some of it may become temporarily dead-weight debt. To illustrate such a case, let us say that through drought or misfortune I suffer a loss for a season — say my deal has not been successful—and I lose a part of my borrowed \$1,000.

In these cases, what I have lost does for the time being become dead-weight debt. But with a better season and better prices and better business I have a chance to recover my losses and repay. By far the greater part of the dollars that are issued are not dead-weight debt as you have been so often told; there is nothing sinister in the manner nor in the purpose of their issue, nor in the work that they do; they are, in fact, productive money, constantly adding to goods and services and increasing the world's store of new wealth.

That is all there is to bank money. Bank loans are really constructive and productive; and the deep, dark hocus pocus with which critics seek to surround it is recognized, by folks of practical experience, as simply transparent nonsense.

Since we started broadcasting on behalf of Canada's Chartered Banks I have received many letters from Alberta people; I have before me one of them, which gives an instance of a large-scale farmer who had occasion to borrow \$5,000 to purchase feeder cattle.

This farmer says: "When I borrow money I estimate my prospective profit very carefully and, if I do not see where I am going to make interest charges and a substantially higher profit for myself I do not borrow the money. Without a bank loan I could not possibly have financed the purchase of the cattle and, further, I feel that the bank's profit is small and mine proportionately large. I consider that I should assume all the risk of loss for the sake of this higher prospective profit. My borrowing is intelligent borrowing from a purely individual and selfish standpoint. I had a similar loan, on which the interest charges amounted to about \$100 some time ago. On this loan I realized a net profit of more than \$2,000 because I was able to feed all of my coarse grain and to realize in the neighbourhood of ninety cents a bushel when prices were in the neighbourhood of twenty to thirty cents a bushel."

I have another Alberta letter, in which a farmer tells us that he had twenty hogs and,

being short of feed, wanted to sell them. He was offered \$200 for the twenty hogs and did not want to let them go at that price, so he went to the bank and borrowed \$50 only. This enabled him to hold the hogs and feed them a while longer, with the result that he eventually sold them for \$300 instead of the \$200 he had been offered. In other words he borrowed \$50 from the bank, the bank made a gross revenue of about \$1.75 but the farmer made a straight profit of \$50.

I have a letter before me also which appeared in the Calgary Herald from a Milk Producers' Association in the vicinity of Calgary. It reads in part: "We are hearing a good deal about banks these days. I do not profess to know much about banks or the banking business but I do know that, if it had not been for the banks last fall, I, along with many others, would have been forced out of business." These are but a few examples taken at random from a large quantity of our mail.

In earlier broadcasts I have told you that deposits in the banks are the basis upon which banks can make loans. Let us demonstrate its truth.

Suppose a bank started business with \$50,000 in cash and lent that amount to various borrowers. Then suppose each borrower drew out the amount lent to him, in cash, and each person to whom he paid this money put it in a sock, kept it under his mattress or hid it behind the clock, so that none of it came back to the bank in the form of deposits. As the bank has no cash in its vault the bank dare not make another loan because it could give no cash to the new borrower.

We can go on converting borrowers' assets into spendable form, i.e., making loans, only if the depositing public are willing to entrust their funds to us. It is the confidence of the people in banks and their willingness to leave their money on deposit that enables a bank to lend money and serve the community.

How, therefore, can it be said that we have usurped the right to monetize credit? As we have shown, it is the individual who in the first place possesses the credit; he asks the bank to convert that credit into money he can spend. The bank only does it on his request.

Now I have an announcement to make. This is the last of our broadcasts, at least for the time being. In one of our broadcasts we said that some of your Alberta branch bank Managers might be heard in this series. Instead, I incorporated in my talks with you, much material which came to me direct from them.

We told you in starting our talks that we would be non-political and non-controversial and would state to you nothing but the unvarnished facts about Canada's Chartered Banks and the work they do. This is exactly what we have done. There is no mystery about Canadian banking, other than the mystery created by critics who are not well informed.

We are doing an honest business and have nothing whatever to fear from the fullest disclosure. Four million depositors have confidence in Canada's Chartered Banks. Were it not for that confidence in the honour and integrity of Canada's Chartered Banks no loans could be made at all.

We wish to thank our listening audience for the many encouraging letters and messages they have sent in. Our talks have all been put into pamphlet form, and if you wish to have them, any branch bank Manager will be glad to give them to you and to talk over with you any of the matters with which we have dealt.

Theorists never run out of theories — but facts are stubborn things. Our story stands for your fair-minded consideration. We leave it to you with confidence.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The International Boy Scout Conference decided to hold its next session in Scotland in 1939.

Federal relief grants to British Columbia have been reduced from \$150,000 to \$120,000 monthly, it was announced.

Canada's total trade in the first six months of 1937 was higher than in any corresponding period since 1930, the Dominion bureau of statistics reported.

Japanese newspapers reported foreign aviators enrolled in the Chinese air force have been promised a bonus of \$1,000 for every Japanese plane shot down and a much higher reward for each warship sunk.

Diving clear of the wreckage after the cockpit had submerged, Perry B. Hall, student pilot of the Port Arthur Aero Club, escaped injury when the club plane in which he was practising landings upset in the harbor.

Far below ground in one of the Rand mines in South Africa, a library of 500 books and magazines has been established with one rule—"All books returned before going to surface."

A Boy Scout world census just finished shows an increase in membership of 340,000 in two years, bringing the total to 2,812,074. The United States has most scouts, with 1,107,558.

The Department of Labor announced that the number of strikes and lockouts recorded in Canada in July was 37, involving 6,411 workers and causing time loss of 69,276 man working days.

The average export prices of Canadian wheat during the crop year which ended July, 1937, was \$1.13 a bushel, according to a report issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics. For the two preceding years it was 82 cents, and in 1934 it was 71 cents.

Work In First Stage

World's Largest Telescope Will Not Be Completed Until 1940

The gigantic disk of pyrex glass which was cast at Corning, New York, last year and shipped to California to form the "eye" of the world's largest telescope, will not be ready for use until 1940. At present the "eye" is in Pasadena and is in that part of the long process known as "roughing out." This is only the first stage of the work as a whole.

The big disk was only a blank when it was shipped. It still had to be ground concave, polished and delicately shaped before becoming a reflecting mirror.

In many instances the big piece of glass has been referred to as a "lens," but the Scientific American points out that this term is not correct. The "eye" is officially known as a "mirror disk" and when it is finally shaped it will be what astronomers term simply a "mirror."

Just An Experiment

Queer Animal Being Raised On Alberta Fur Farm

Successfully conducting a unique fur farming experiment on his property one mile south of Duffield in Alberta, Olaf Ohlsen is raising for commercial purposes one of the fur-bearing freaks of the animal kingdom—nutrea.

Rare in Canada, nutrea appear to be a cross between a beaver and monkey, according to zoologists. A water animal, they have a head like a beaver, a monkey tail, webbed duck-like feet and front legs like those of monkey. Their fur is prime throughout the four seasons.

Everybody Won

The Paris taxi strike died at the age of 36 hours. Oddly enough, everybody, even the public, won. The taxi drivers won increased salaries. The taxi owners won an agreement with government officials which is expected to result in a suppression of the gasoline tax and company turnover taxes. Everybody agreed to lower the fares.

Fooling the tourists, Hamilton, Ontario, has an East Avenue running north and south, a West Avenue running north and south, a South Street going east and west, and North Oval going northeast and southwest.

Health

LEAGUE
OF
CANADA

presents
TOPICS
OF
VITAL
INTEREST

by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

ARTICLE No. 7

CANCER RESEARCH No. 1

The marvels of the telephone, the telephone, electric light, wireless and the radio, were discovered only after long preparation of the ground-work in physics. The discovery of insulin was made possible by a considerable preliminary ground-work which aided its discoverers in forging the final link.

In the infectious diseases a similar ground-work was established by the science of bacteriology, the life study of the immortal Pasteur. It is through this work that either by the prevention of infection or through direct attack by means of curative serums, that diphtheria, lock-jaw, typhoid fever and pneumonia have been brought more or less under control. There are strong hopes that by the efforts of research workers, cancer too, may yield up its secrets.

Cancer, in the opinion of most scientific workers, is not a single disease; it is rather a group of diseases, each one of which may have a cause or group of causes. It arises in the body itself and so far as known, has no direct cause such as a germ, to produce it, although outside agencies (such as irritants of various kinds) may have a part in its causation. It appears in persons otherwise apparently well; it may be born in a child. The disease seems to be one of life and growth resembling in many ways the growth of a child in the mother's womb, but with the difference that, while the child has a father and mother, the cancer has no father—only a mother; the mother being the tissues of the body which in some way have changed so that the microscopic cells which compose these tissues can grow uncontrolled. Since cancer is a part of our own bodies and is derived from them, it obviously cannot be very different from the healthy cells from which it grows.

Next article: "Cancer Research No. 2".

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Strict Highway Laws

English Courts Show Little Leniency To Careless Drivers

An English court refused a man permission to appeal his conviction for dangerous driving, whereby he was imprisoned for 12 months and disqualified as a driver for 15 years. He was driving very fast along a straight road, late at night, when his car knocked down a woman, who died as a result of the accident. It was described by one of the judges as the worst case of dangerous driving that could be conceived. English courts certainly do look at such accidents differently than do Canadian courts. Imagine a Canadian going to jail for a year and losing his driver's license for 15 years because he ran down and killed a pedestrian.—Amherstburg Echo.

Curiosity Rewarded

A woman was very ill. Her doctor brought a specialist to see her. She had warned her sister to hide behind a screen in the drawing-room, in order that she might overhear their opinion when in consultation after examination.

When the doctors came into the drawing-room the specialist said: "Well, of all the ugly-looking women I ever saw, that one's the worst."

"Ah," said the local doctor, "but wait 'till you see the sister."

Two of the most famous railway stations in Britain—Euston and Crewe—have celebrated their hundredth birthdays.

Centralizing Government

Many Things To Be Considered Before It Would Be Feasible

Paul Gouin, son of the late great Sir Lomer, and a political figure of some consequence in Quebec, thinks we should solve a lot of our difficulties if Canada were divided into five "sections" instead of the present nine provinces. He would do this by merging the three Maritime Provinces, likewise the three Prairie Provinces.

Mr. Gouin's idea is not entirely new. Indeed, it has long been the stock-in-trade of those good people who seem to think that a political or economic difficulty can be solved by shifting a political boundary, by those other good people who seem to imagine that all the problems of government and democracy are represented by dollars and cents.

The merging of the three Prairie Provinces and the three Maritime Provinces into two provinces, one in the East and one in the West, might save some money (though not as much as some people imagine). But it is just possible that the saving of a few hundred thousand dollars a year would be heavily outweighed by a discontent which, in any democracy, is far more to be dreaded than the expenditure of money. That is something too many of our would-be political designers seem entirely to overlook.

In government, in these days, there is much to be said for centralization—in certain fields. But there is just as much to be said, if not more, for decentralization in other fields; for that local autonomy which, under democratic government in far-flung communities, seems essential to government with the consent of the governed. Essential also to interest in government.—Ottawa Journal.

MAKE THIS MODEL AT HOME—GAY BLOUSE LIVENS UP SUIT OR SKIRT

By Anne Adams



A fashion-right costume is yours when you've stitched up this stunning blouse, for whether it will top a simple skirt, or enhance your new or last year's suit—Pattern 4481 is ideal for all occasions! Wear it everywhere—and see how many compliments you'll receive. Wouldn't you like a shiny, festive satin or heavy sheer for a very festive version? Soft crepe or tubular synthetic will prove perfect for daily wear, and this pattern is so easy to follow, that stitching up several versions will be "all in a day's work". Choice of sleeve lengths, too!

Pattern 4481 is available in misses' and women's sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 2½ yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coin or stamps (coin preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number, and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Night time, according to law, is from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

Great Aid To Students

Filmstat Is Latest Contribution Of Science To Libraries

Research workers, students, and others seeking valuable information are often at a great disadvantage through being unable to obtain the necessary books or documents. There may be many reasons for this. The books may be exceedingly rare and practically unobtainable, or they may be in libraries in distant lands, or in private libraries from which they may not be borrowed. All these disabilities have vanished, for science at last has come to the aid of the scientists themselves. In short, the film has invaded the portals of the sacrosanct library and soon it may be the fashion to borrow a filmstat instead of a book.

The latest development of the film is the reproduction of articles in books and periodicals. Instead of borrowing the needed volumes from distant libraries, all that is now necessary is to order a filmstat of the pages required. For example, one printed page occupies about three-quarters of an inch of film. An entire issue of a daily paper takes up about two inches of film. Two complete copies of a telephone book can be photographed on a film space less than that of one page of the book. In order to read these films, a projector, known as the Recordak, is now available and has been set up in many up-to-date libraries. One has been placed in the main library of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Confederation Building, Ottawa.

Thus, through the filmstat, the whole literature of the world will be at the disposal of all. There will be no need to travel to Europe to see and read unique books, and it is probable that soon filmbooks may be bought cheaply. For instance, as Miss A. L. Shaw, librarian for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, points out, the Gutenberg Bible, valued at \$6,000, will be obtainable for about 50 cents. At the present, filmstats are available from microfilm copying services in Washington, D.C., and other places at the rate of one cent a page, plus an initial charge of 20 cents. A seven-page article would therefore cost 27 cents.

Tribute Well-Deserved

Special Coin Will Honor Philanthropist Of Endicott, N.Y.

Anniversaries and extraordinary occasions are frequently marked by the striking of special coins—quarters, half-dollars or dollars—and, though tributes of this sort are less common for living persons, they are not unknown. A bill was introduced in the Senate authorizing the coinage of special 50-cent pieces in honor of George F. Johnson, shoe manufacturer and philanthropist, of Endicott, N.Y. Next October he will be 80; the coins would mark not only four-score years but also a record of humanitarianism.

In the shoe factories where Mr. Johnson has made a fortune there has been harmony between boss and worker, and in the community roundabout there have been parks and playgrounds, libraries and hospitals. All have expressed the Johnson philosophy, which was once summed up: "Give a man a decent income and he will learn how to spend it decently; give him leisure in a decent community and he will learn how to employ his free time."—New York Times.

Japanese Police Ride

Until recently, Tokyo's police officers walked their beats and presumably ran after lawbreakers. But Tokyo, like other great cities, has learned that the guardians of the peace must move as swiftly as those who would break it. Hence the new bicycles. And now, perhaps, Tokyo hopes that the criminals meet no motorcycle salesmen until the "bikes" are worn out.

Figure It Out

"Regarding your letter to me that you wrote to my wife, being single it was my sister you wrote to."

The Public Relations Department is still working on this sentence in a letter received by a department chief at Trinity Square, says the Port of London Monthly.

Rocket ships, unlike airplanes, need no atmosphere to sustain their flight. In fact, they can travel faster in a perfect vacuum.

THE CANADIAN ADVENTURE TRIP OF BOB SIM, AN ONTARIO FARM BOY

No. 10 of a Series of 16 Letters

Bob finds Western welcome—floats in lake saltier than ocean—visits birthplace—preaches sermon. A very versatile lad!

Lloydminster, Sask. (Special Despatch by Bob Sim).—At a little grocery store in Lloydminster, we bought some supplies; at the door we were in Alberta on the doorstep we were in Saskatchewan. We bought a meal to-day as it was raining, but ordinarily we cook breakfast and supper, filling in at noon with a snack. We leave the central prairie province to-day after driving over six hundred miles on all types of roads, entering it at the lower south and leaving at the north-western end. In that time we have not seen a single good field of wheat, not one bumper crop. Yet we have not met anyone who showed evidence of defeat. For some it is the first crop failure, for others the eighth; some are drawing in their belts, others leaving for the north, for Manitoba, for Ontario; but all are united in their confidence in the country and in its likelihood of recovery. It is only necessity that is forcing them to move.

Saskatchewan, Land of Contradiction Let no man think that this is a great desert with a broken and defeated people, nor that it is a vast prairie extending in all directions without relief from the monotony of the plains. If you come here with that impression, it is quickly dispelled.

The first night in the dried-out area we were forced to pitch our tent on account of rain. This was the first night I had slept under canvas since leaving Ontario. We had been going on two meals a day as I have pointed out, but when we got into the Moose Mountain area, where I was born, and began to visit old friends, I found no difficulty living on a four-meal-a-day schedule.

Regina and Saskatoon, the seats of the provincial capital and the provincial university, both impressed us with their fine buildings and the ambitious way in which the landscape has been decorated. There is not, I can safely say, a university in the east with a more beautiful setting, or with finer buildings than the University of Saskatchewan. North of Regina we called at the Watrous Lakes. The trip carried us through a beautiful rolling country with deep valleys, and splendid vistas of land and forest. We swam in the Watrous Lakes; a strong wind had lashed the water into a long rolling swell. The water there is more salty than the Atlantic Ocean, if you can fancy that, and it is rich in health giving minerals that attract visitors seeking health as well as pleasure. Swimming in this water is indeed a pleasure, for you can lie in it comfortably without fear of sinking. Yesterday it was rough, so we laid in the water and rolled in it as in a great rocking chair; on a calm day on the lake you may read a book or take a nap. You won't believe me, I know, for I did not credit the reputation of the lake till I took my feet off the bottom and floated, something I never had accomplished before.

Land of My Birth

The greatest pleasure of this trip was the visit I was able to pay to my birthplace at Gap View in the Moose Mountains in the south of the province. A habit I had as a child of running away may have foreshadowed the desire to travel. Several times I got lost in the wheat, a fact that gave the old-timers some amusement in recalling it, so bare are the same fields to-day.

Two solid days were spent visiting old neighbors and relatives. My father's brother and his family took me around to those old but not forgotten haunts. One of the pleasures was to call on a girl friend I had not seen since I was seven.

It happened that the student missionary was a friend from Ontario. At the afternoon service in the Gap View school, the boys sang a trio and I gave the sermon.

Ho, For The Mountains!

It's on to the mountains now. To-day we enter the country of the foothills, on our way to the Alberta capital. We will travel south to the U.S. border, then west in Canada to the Pacific. Many adventures await us, and much beautiful scenery. More of that next letter.

Makes Strong Liquor

Close guard is being kept by the South African Sugar Association over all treacle supplies in an effort to stamp out a traffic in illicit liquor which is sending the natives of Natal and Zululand raving mad. The spirit made from treacle, popularly known as "gavini," is so strong that it can easily be ignited by a match.

Helen—"Does your fiancée know much about automobiles?"

Carl—"Great Scot, no! She asked me if I cooled my car by stripping the gears."

An elephant's trunk contains about 40,000 muscles.

Professional.

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Church Announcements

M.B.C. CHURCH
Rev. Oscar Snyder, Pastor

Sunday Services:

1:30 p.m.—Sunday School.
2:45 p.m.—Preaching Service.
7:45 p.m.—Preaching Service, including Young People's meeting every alternate Sunday.
Wednesday Evenings, 8 o'clock
Prayer Service.

UNITED CHURCH
Rev. J. R. Geeson, Pastor

11:00 a.m.: Sunday School.
7:30 p.m.: Service.
Westcott 11:00 a.m.
Westerdale 3:00 p.m.

EVANGELICAL

Rev. A. S. Caughell, Pastor

Sunday Services:

10:30 a.m. Morning Worship.
11:30 a.m. Sunday School.
7:30 p.m. Evening Service.
Monday 1 p.m. Jr. Christian Endeavor.
Monday 5 p.m. Intermediate "
Monday 7:30 p.m. Senior "
Wednesday Evening, at 8, Prayer Mtg

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Rev. A. D. Currie.

Sun. Oct. 10 Evensong 3:00 p.m.
Sun. Oct. 24 Holy Communion 11:30 a.m.
Sun. Oct. 31 Evensong 3:00 p.m.
Look out for specials.

LUTHERAN CHURCH
Rev. J. J. Kuring, Pastor.

Westcott—English Every Sunday 11 a.m.
German—First, third and fifth Sunday at 10 a.m.
Didsbury—German Every Sunday at 2:30 p.m. except the fourth

Train Time at Didsbury**NORTHBOUND—**

1:14 a.m. Daily.
10:39 a.m. Daily—Except Sundays.
6:19 p.m. Daily.—"Chinook"
6:25 p.m. Sundays.—"Chinook."

SOUTHBOUND—

4:50 a.m. Daily.
11:54 a.m. Daily.—"Chinook."
5:01 p.m. Daily.—Except Sundays.
1:46 p.m. Sundays.—"Chinook."

Burnside Notes

Miss Evelyn Charlton left last week for Calgary where she has taken a position.

Mr. Gus Bittner was a Thursday evening visitor with Mr. and Mrs. N. Eckel.

Mr. Fred Evans, our local schoolmaster, celebrated his 21st birthday at his home in Didsbury on Saturday last.

A play entitled "Plain Jane" will be presented in Lone Pine Hall on Wednesday evening, November 3rd, under the auspices of the Carstairs United Church.

Mrs. B. Woods and Miss S. Zook were Friday visitors to Calgary. Kenneth Burns and Robert Eckel were also in the southern city on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Metzger left by car to spend the winter in New Westminster, B.C. They were accompanied by their son David and their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Don Grace.

Lone Pine W. I. met last Thursday at the home of the Misses Sadie and Gertie McLean, with Mrs. Bert Pross as joint hostess. Arrangements were made for a sale of work and a dance to be held in the Hall on Friday evening, October 29th. Mrs. B. Woods took the topic "Child Welfare and Public Health." Miss Zook delighted the audience with a solo. Mrs. Emily Hunter won the prize for guessing nearest to the number of beans in a jar. A sale of fruit and pickles realized \$3.25. The November meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Otto Faas.

Melvin Notes.

Mr. Thomas Duncan and Betty spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo Youngs.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Summers. A little boy has come to stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Shaw of Vulcan are visiting Mr. Chas Foss and other friends in the district.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy McNaughton and family spent Sunday with friends at Eagle Hill.

Miss Margaret Birkett, teacher of Rugby School spent Thursday night with Miss Hazel Ray and they attended the convention at Olds together.

Mr. and Mrs. Young and Miss Lillian of Grainger and Mr. and Mrs. Troyer of Castor were Sunday guests with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnston.

Mr. Fred Cornford of Portland, Oregon, and Mr. Fred Gardiner of Calgary called on friends in the district on Tuesday. We are all pleased to see Mr. Cornford again as it is 22 years since he left these points.

Dry Years and Feed Supply

When there is shortage of hay and other roughages, the maintaining of cattle through the winter requires considerable planning. It is necessary to consider the condition of the cattle in the fall of the year, the value of different feeds available, the requirements of different ages of cattle and what substitutes might be used, either roughages or concentrates. During the past six years these factors have been studied in a series of experiments at the Dominion Range Experiment Station, Manyberries, Alberta.

The condition of cattle in the fall of the year determines the amount of feed required. Experiments show that cattle from overgrazed pastures did not put on normal gains in weight and were in a poor, unthrifty condition to enter the winter. This resulted in more feed being required to maintain them in order to offset the loss in weight during the summer. As the cost of winter feed is much higher than the cost of grass during the summer, summer pastures large or small, should never be overgrazed.

What are the feed requirements for maintenance of different ages of cattle in a thrifty condition when

they have been taken off normally grazed pastures? Experiments have shown the following requirements: Calves 8 to 10 lbs. hay per day; yearlings 12 to 14 lbs. per day; and mature cattle 16 to 18 lbs. per day. During a severe cold spell this ration is increased, but during milder weather it is kept to a minimum. If good grazing or browsing is available the amount of feed required will be reduced at least 50%, even if snow plowing is necessary to make use of the grass.

The chief feeds grown consist of oat hay, wheat hay, rye hay, prairie hay, crested wheat grass, slough hay, alfalfa, sweet clover and corn fodder. Results of feeding tests rank oat hay first, but all of the feeds can be used successfully to winter cattle. With the exception of alfalfa, sweet clover and corn fodder, they can be fed alone or else in combination with the others. Alfalfa, corn and sweet clover have been fed alone to calves with no bad results, but should a severe cold spell occur, digestive troubles often result. Therefore it is recommended to add some other roughage to these feeds.

The main substitutes used in the event of feed shortage are straw and Russian thistle. For calves straw will not replace much of the hay in the ration, unless it is alfalfa and sweet clover. For mature thrifty cattle straw can be substituted for half the hay, pound for pound, with good results. Good straw, full feed, will replace all but 5 lbs. of hay per day. Cows can be wintered successfully on 500 lbs. hay and 1,400 lbs. straw. Russian thistle can be substituted for half the hay in the ration or fed with 50% straw. Thistles fed alone are dangerous, as they have a laxative effect and cause digestive troubles.

Concentrates, such as grain or oil-cake, can be used to prolong the use of the roughage supply. A mature cow requires bulk in her maintenance ration to the extent of 10 lbs. roughage, no matter whether it is in the form of grass, browsing, hay or straw. Replacement is therefore limited. One pound grain will replace 2 lbs. hay for a calf and 5 lbs. hay for a cow. One pound oilcake will replace 5 lbs. hay for a cow. Calves have been successfully wintered on 10 lbs. straw with one-third of a pound of oilcake per day.

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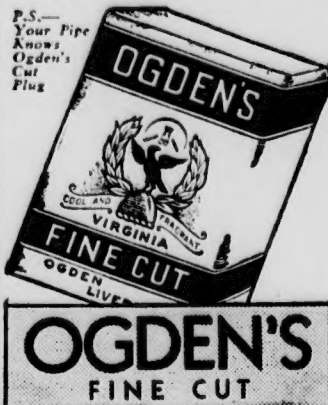
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WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, chairman of the railway board, declared there were "perhaps 25,000 dangerous crossings unprotected in Canada."

Fire destroyed the hangar of the Winnipeg Flying Club and one aeroplane at Stevenson field. Damage was estimated at \$13,000.

Lord Mottistone, a former secretary for war, said Great Britain's defensive measures are now so perfect she has nothing to fear.

Oil production in Alberta, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 this year, totalling 1,468,461 barrels, it was reported by the department of lands and mines.

The French government has taken possession of the armament manufacturing branches of the Schneider-factories of the Schneiderized by a decree published last March 13.

Montreal city council has been asked to approve application for permission to construct a \$500,000 palace. Local promoters want to build the big ice palace to attract tourists to winter carnivals along the lines of those staged a quarter-century back.

A brief outlining a plan for direct air mail between Vancouver and the Yukon, prepared by the Vancouver board of trade, will be carried personally to Ottawa by Premier T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia, the board announced.

Chief Justice D. A. Macdonald of Manitoba will retire on pension November 30, it was learned. The Chief Justice has been on leave of absence for some time. There has been no announcement as to his successor.

The Canadian "weeping princess" stamp, so-called because a flaw resembles a tear on the cheek of Princess Elizabeth, is now worth more than \$130, according to "Post," official organ of the British Union of Post Office Workers.

Australia's chief defence against invasion must be naval, declared Premier J. A. Lyons in reviewing work of the Imperial Conference. The Australian navy, he said, would be kept on a level which would make a fair contribution to Empire naval defences.

Pennies Go To Seaside

Shortage Always Felt In London During Summer Season

London banks have been suffering from a shortage of pennies because large quantities were taken to the seaside to meet the needs of the millions of holiday-makers who use far more than the normal amount of copper coin. Fun fairs, automatic machines result in many million extra pennies being required at resorts. In the autumn these pennies drift back to the banks, so that no extra demands are being made on the Mint.

A single peony may produce 3,500,000 grains of pollen.

A Hunting Story

Boss Johnson's Radio Address Over Radio Station WLW, Cincinnati, Re Jack Miner

Someone wants a hunting story. It won't be long until the North wind will bring the flight of Wild Duck. No hunter looks forward to his sport with more anticipation than the duck hunter. The fellow that lays out in the cold wind, wet and covered with mud and maybe does not get a shot is a real sport.

In November of 1918 Dr. J. L. Axby and I were up in the bottom of the Great Miami at the Old Goose Pond, if you know the location. The flight was good and a trace of snow in the air. Later in his office we were changing our clothes so we might get in the house and bragging about pulling 'em out of the sky flying with the wind. You know those impossible shots. We all like to tell about them because we believe it ourselves. Fourteen Mallards lay in a row on the office floor, a gratifying sight to a duck hunter and worth all the discomfort, mud and cold endured in getting them.

Around the leg of a female Mallard was an aluminum band about three-quarters of an inch wide. Removing it we found this inscription, "He careth for you. Please return to Jack Miner, Kingsville, Ontario, Canada." A few days later came a letter from Jack Miner, thanking us for returning it and a wonderful appeal for good sportsmanship. This old female had raised a brood of 11 that year and was on her way out with the migratory flight. That experience and my acquaintance with this man, well, let's talk about this great character. Jack Miner was born in Northern Ohio on the shores of Lake Erie. Moving with his people across the lake and locating at Kingsville, Ontario. Left orphans at a very early age, he and his brother became the support of a widowed mother. They became market hunters in a country that at that time was a hunter's paradise. Later they started a brick and tile factory as that country became settled. The excavation made removing the earth for their business became filled with water and now are the breeding and resting grounds, on one of the most famous water-fowl reservations in the world.

No doubt thousands who hear my story have visited this spot. I had quite a bit of correspondence with Jack Miner and four years ago I met him here in Cincinnati. Never shall I forget walking into his room after a cheery "come in," in response to my knock. There, laying across the bed resting after a long trip, I saw Jack Miner. A big grey-haired Scotchman, red-faced and more freckles than any man I ever saw, and a handshake that reminds you of an alligator's jaw. For three hours we talked of game conditions and what must be done if we are to leave anything for the fellow that must live here after we are gone. Jack Miner was a pioneer in the banding of waterfowl to study their flight during the migration and the bands have been returned from many states and lands. No one will ever know just how much reaction has come from his work. Never do I see a wild duck in flight that I do not wonder if it could be a bird he has banded.

I would like to talk about Jack Miner until 7:30, but one incident that has always been before me, each summer Jack Miner spends his vacation on Hudson Bay, the last undisturbed breeding grounds of our water-fowl. And Heaven keep him with us for many years for he stands guardian over that great country. While seated at a desk writing in the Mission at Fort Alvert, he was approached by a gentleman who asked "are you Jack Miner." I can see that Scotch smile that answered "yes". From a shot sack the man poured a handful of aluminum leg bands, each with Biblical inscription on it, asking "What can you tell me about them." Jack replied, "They are from Wild Geese and Ducks that I have banded at Kingsville, Ontario. My records will show just when it was done." He asked "Where did you get them?" "They have been brought to me by the native Indians and Esquimaux. They consider these bands a sign from some great power. I explain the Biblical inscription on them."

Jack Miner's voice became husky, tears came to his eyes, as he told me of this man grasping his hand and saying "Jack Miner, I am Rev. Henry Wadsworth. I am a missionary in this frozen country and haven't been out for 20 years and never expect to go back to civilization, but I want you to know that you have done more for the religion of Jesus Christ in the North Country than all the missionaries who will ever come."

Automobile Thefts

New Regulations Adopted In Winnipeg To Stop Practice

Chief of Police George Smith of Winnipeg announced new regulations to curb automobile stealing. Riot guns, closely resembling ordinary shotguns, which use larger pellets in the cartridges than those used by hunters, will be carried in all cruiser cars.

The cruiser car crew will blow a siren for one block and if a suspected stolen car does not stop the riot gun will be brought into use to puncture its tires.

MATRON FINDS SLIMMING
FLATTERY IN TRIMLY
TAILORED FROCK

By Anne Adams



Your mirror will tell you only the most flattering things when you see yourself in this striking afternoon frock, Pattern 4574! Tailored to a "T", every "thirty-four to forty-eight" will look ever so much taller and slimmer in the vertical lines of this "gay deceiver" of a style! When you're admiring its fashion details, be sure to notice your choice of long or short sleeves, deep V-neckline, and slightly flared skirt. This triumph is an Anne Adams frock and that alone is a guarantee of easy cutting and stitching! Delightful in lightweight wool.

Pattern 4574 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 3½ yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coin or stamps (coin preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number, and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Indians Hold Celebration

Blackfoot Crossing Treaty Was Signed Sixty Years Ago

Amid 25 colorful teepees pitched in a crescent, Indians of the Blackfoot nation, with hundreds of white visitors, celebrated the signing of the Blackfoot Crossing Treaty of 1877 at Cluny, 80 miles southeast of Calgary.

It was there on September 22, 60 years ago, the compact with the Indians, headed by Chief Crowfoot, the "Monarch of All," was signed, the nomadic tribes of the Blackfoot, Bloods, Peigans, Stonies and Sarcees surrendering their rights to the western plains.

Only living signatory to the treaty is Mrs. David McDougall, of Calgary. She was one of the two white women present when it was signed at Cluny, then known as Blackfoot Crossing.

Ancient Jar Of Fruit

Preserved Cherries, 55 Years Old, Attracts Attention

A 55-year-old jar of preserved cherries put up by Mrs. R. Mulligan, of Stonewall, when she was a bride in 1882, was attracting attention in the offices of the Manitoba department of agriculture extension service.

In a mason jar of design and type no longer manufactured the cherries were the first job of preserving Mrs. Mulligan did after her marriage.

Robert Whiteman, of the extension service, threw out the challenge that they are the most ancient exhibit of preserved fruit in the Dominion.

Why were they never eaten? Well it's a woman's reason—just because they were the first fruit she put up as a young wife.—Winnipeg Free Press.

America's largest salamander, the hellbender, reaches a length of two feet and is good to eat.

Park Was For Public

Lord Londonderry Would Not Allow Charge For Pleasure Ground

Some years ago in the North of England Lord Londonderry gave a large tract of land for a public park. It was a beautiful spot and the people enjoyed it as a recreational centre. Bowling greens, tennis courts, cricket and football pitches, and other features were set out so all could enjoy the place.

Then the town fathers got a bright idea, writes W. L. Clark, in the Windsor Star. They decided that they would charge admission to the park. So, they built a fence around it. To play any game or enjoy any pleasure, it was necessary to pay twopence or threepence or some fee.

One day Lord Londonderry returned to the community and the town fathers took him out to see what a fine fence they had put around the park. They told him how much money they were making. He admired it and said it was a very fine fence, indeed. The town fathers were glad and proud.

But, from the park Lord Londonderry went straight to the offices of his company. He ordered a gang of workmen to the park. He went with them. Waving to the fence, he said: "Take that away. I gave this park to the people, and I intend that the people shall enjoy it."

So they took down the fence and the park has been a place of pleasure which the people have used free of charge ever since.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

DATE ROCK CAKES

- 1 cup sugar (scant)
 - 1 cup crisco
 - 4 cups pastry flour
 - 1 pound dates
 - ½ teaspoon soda
 - 1 teaspoon cream of tartar
 - 2 eggs
 - 2 tablespoons milk
- Mix into a stiff dough and drop from a teaspoon on a greased baking pan. Bake in a moderate oven.

CHOCOLATE CAKE

- 1 square chocolate
 - ½ cup brown sugar
 - 1 teaspoon soda
 - ½ cup milk
- Make a custard of these four ingredients.
- ¾ cup brown sugar
 - ½ cup butter
 - ¾ cup milk
 - 3 eggs
 - 3 teaspoons baking powder
 - 1½ cups flour
 - Salt
 - 2 tablespoons cocoa
 - 1 teaspoon vanilla
- Cream the butter and sugar. Add the eggs. Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Add alternately with the milk and custard. Bake in a moderate oven.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penticton, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper).

A Wonderful Trip

- "The old bus averaged three hundred and fifty miles a day."
- "Wasn't the scenery—"
- "We only had two punctures."
- "Wasn't the—"
- "Did eighteen miles to a gallon."
- "Wasn't the—"
- "And two hundred miles to every quart of oil."
- "Wasn't—"
- "Didn't stop at one garage."
- "Was—"
- "Boy, it sure was a wonderful trip!"
- "Yes, but the scenery?"
- "What scenery?"

B.N.A. Act

Original Copy Kept In The Main Tower Of The House Of Lords

The parliamentary records office received a cable request from the government of Canada asking for a certified copy of the British North America Act.

The librarian of the House of Commons says the original of the act should be in the Victoria tower, the main tower of the house of lords, but owing to obstruction caused by cleaning operations, it will take a long time to discover it. When it is found it can be seen by anybody on payment of seven shillings and sixpence.

THE CANADIAN ADVENTURE
TRIP OF BOB SIM, AN
ONTARIO FARM BOY

No. 16 of a Series of 16 Letters

Bob reminisces on his trip—Still thinks there is no place like home. Believes now that travel is an education. Bids adieu to all his friendly readers.

Holstein, Ontario. (Special Despatch by Bob Sim).—Be it ever so humble the best place in Canada is home. There are wealthier places, more scenic situations, more healthful locations, but this little corner of Canada has something that is lacking in every other place I visited. Here one is accepted without question for better or worse, in sickness or in health. Here there is nothing to hide or reveal, for my faults, and my few virtues are known to all. That is what home is to me, and perhaps to you. You may not appreciate your home, or your home community. If not, try travelling—you may be sick of home now, but you'll soon be home sick.

"Well, I suppose you had a splendid trip," a friend says as he shakes my hand in welcome. "Yes, a splendid trip," I agree. And it is dropped there. I can't describe it and if I did he perhaps could not grasp it. You must see it yourself: Mount Rundle that towers over Banff; the sea that thunders in on Cape Breton; the Valley of the Annapolis; Saskatchewan; Vancouver Island. Who is there poet or dramatist enough to make landscape and living conditions live again by the mere use of words?

Canada is so vast in extent and resource; so complex in people and occupation that one is overawed; any attempt at description must ultimately fail. So it must pass. I visited practically all parts of Canada, travelled fifteen thousand miles all told; talked with hundreds of people, in all ranks. But you yourself must see it, that is all I can say.

Travel—An Education

It would be difficult to teach a boy to plough by correspondence—much easier to show him. So it is with travel. A child may read about our history, he may study our geography, the economics of Canada or its sociology may be studied in University, but the study is academic and divorced from life if the processes of industry and society are not observed first hand.

For instance the operation of a combine, a nickel smelter, or a salmon cannery are just so many words if you cannot see the machinery running. Then it makes one less narrow, and less certain that his own opinions are right if he meets people who disagree with him fundamentally. A business man in the Maritimes said, "We Bluesosers take things more easily than those in Ontario." A Vancouver man when he heard I was from Ontario said, "Try to keep it quiet, it is a good place to be away from." Great religious differences are everywhere in evidence; incipient political factions are gaining ground. It is good for every young Canadian to become aware of these differences before his own opinions become too settled, before he begins active participation in civic life. That Canadian youth is facing its obligations as citizens is obvious I believe. This was mentioned in the second letter describing the Canadian youth Congress, an observation confirmed by contacts throughout the trip.

From Chicago to Holstein

At Chicago we were five hundred miles from home, we made it in less than twenty-four hours. Driving from Illinois, through a corner of Indiana, into Michigan, we pulled into a Michigan field at midnight to throw down our sleeping bags for a brief rest. It was brief—the reason, mosquitoes. We drove on in our pajamas; imagine our consternation when we had to get out in a busy highway to fix the trailer. And the amazement of passing motorists. The next field was "on high ground; we slept till sun rise, then broke camp to pound the trail again. This time on our last lap. We had breakfast and dinner combined with Charlie's aunt in London, then struck home for supper.

Thus ended the journey.

And Now It's Farewell

Little remains now but to say adieu. Before doing so, I want to thank all those whose kindness and hospitality made the road easier, and the journey less tedious. A number of letters have come in from readers. Those that were critical are appreciated and will be duly acknowledged. My greatest regret is that the letters received from Western Canada inviting our caravan to visit them did not reach us until the trip was almost over.

Finally I want to thank the editors who have permitted me the use of their columns. But for their co-operation and support the trip would not have been possible.

And to the reader, Farewell.

Corn stalks have commercial value as fodder, the pith of the stalk is almost pure cellulose and of high commercial value, while the dried stalks are used as fuel.

Insects outgrow their skeletons and shed them from time to time.

FREE FROM SCIATICA FOR 35 YEARS

In Perfect Health at 73—
Thanks To Kruschen

Thirty-five years ago this septuagenarian was helpless with sciatica. Then he heard of Kruschen. Since that day, he has enjoyed perfect health. Here is his remarkable story:—

"Thirty-five years ago, I had a severe attack of sciatica, and could scarcely move for about six weeks. Then I started taking Kruschen—about half-a-teaspoonful every morning in hot water. In a few weeks, I got rid of the awful pain in my hips. I have never had to consult a doctor since, and am still in perfect health at 73 years of age, which I can only attribute to taking Kruschen Salts every morning."—T.A.

Most people grow old long before their time because they neglect one vital need of health—the need of internal cleanliness. Eventually, they start the healthy Kruschen habit. Then, probably for the first time in their lives, they start getting rid, every day, of all waste matter from the system. The result is renewed health and vigour. Ailments due to clogged systems vanish, youth returns, and life becomes really worth living.

THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the
Canadian Countryside

By PATRICK SLATER

By arrangement with Thomas
Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued

A bonfire on the river bank, a keg of beer from the little brewery at Puggy Huddle and a couple of fat geese roasted on spits made any dark fall evening pass pleasantly for a party of sailor boys. Many a good woman was short in her count of young geese when the community flock was broken up and the raffles were held. But a still sadder misfortune befell Mrs. Johnstone, whose two sons were running a stonehooker out of Port Credit in the fall of 1862. Her boys grabbed a couple of squawking geese one evening and a lively shore party got under way. The flesh of one of the birds proving as tough as shoeleather, a thought occurred to Aaron Peer, who picked up its head and quietly despatched a sly young lad to bear the token to Mrs. Johnstone. The good woman came hurrying down the shore, calling loudly for a police constable and keening that we had killed poor Maggie, her great egg layer, that had been a family pet for twenty years.

Everyone ducked quickly for cover with the exception of a sailor off a Toronto schooner, who had been an innocent bystander. The woman had him arrested on the spot, charged with petty larceny. The accused man had a distressing impediment in his speech. In the misery of getting words out of him, he tramped with his foot like an angry bull pawing the ground.

The goose-eaters all went up to Cooksville next morning to hear his trial, which came on before two Justices of the Peace. One of the presiding magistrates was Melville Parker, a local farmer and a popular citizen, whose father was Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart. Owing to the death of an elder brother without issue, Melville Parker afterward fell into the title himself. He was a clever and resourceful man and could make a

cracking good Tory speech—after he got going; but at times he stuttered. It was a trial after the usual sort in a rural police court in Ontario. Mrs. Johnstone told all about her family pet and the roasted carcass. And, of course, the strange sailor had been caught right on the spot. Magistrate Parker swung his chair around to question the accused.

"Whu-whu-whu-why," he demanded with a violent jerk of the head, "di-di-did you do it?"

The sailor set in to paw the floor boards.

"Di-di-di-did yu-yu-you thi-thi-think," he ground out, "I'm a di-di-damn—" with a jerk of the head—"fo-fo-fool?"

Magistrate Parker's face reddened as he jumped up and hit the table a bang with his fist.

"Sis-sis-sis-six months!" he shouted. "Ti-ti-ti-take him away!"

We had to send to the Port for Robert Cotton, a good Tory, to come up and explain away the contempt of court, but, in the end of the matter, everyone, save Mrs. Johnstone, forgot all about the stolen goose.

The following spring I sailed under Skipper Hare aboard a two-masted brigantine of 120-ton burden. With her smart white frock bulging before a chasing wind and a ribbon of foam fluttering in her wake, she was a pretty, dainty-stepping little lady, was the Blue Heron of Port Credit. Her foremast was square rigged, and, as flounces and festoons about her square sail, she carried a staysail, a standing staysail, a fly jib and a jib topsail. Her main mast was schooner rigged with a flying staysail, a midship staysail and a main gaff topsail. The schooner had a slip keel, which was better than "a barn door" for holding her into the wind and which had the knack of getting itself out of the way in shallow water. The Blue Heron tripped along smartly and kept her feet well in any kind of sailing weather. Many of the large cargo boats sailing the lower lakes at the time were built along similar lines and carried the same spread of canvas. The shallow draft and narrow channel of the old Welland Canal developed a special design in sailing vessels that was not seen in other waters.

The Blue Heron was busily engaged that season carrying sundry trifling cargoes to American ports. She had bunks for four; but at times we made room for more, because her skipper and crew were profitably engaged that season in the business of bounty jumping.

On requisition from the executive at Washington, the state governments were raising troops by draft to prosecute the American Civil War, and a citizen with a marked ballot was obliged to serve in the army or supply a substitute. Many a well-fed merchant shelled out freely to hire a lad to do his fighting for him. Thousands of Canadians crossed the line to accept such blood money and serve in the armies of the Union. So extensive did this traffic become that Roman Catholic priests, especially in the French parishes, were fulminating against it. There were enough Canadians serving as mercenaries in the Northern forces to have made a smashing fine army in themselves; but accurate statistics must remain unavailable, because there were many lads like Paddy Slater, who joined and deserted that summer at every American port of call east of the Detroit river. The Blue Heron said good-bye to her soldier boys as she sailed away with their bounty money on board, but she had secluded trysting places where she picked them up again in the dead of night. My share of the traffic netted me \$1,870.00, which lay on deposit in the Bank of Montreal, corner of Front and Yonge Streets, Toronto. The last \$350 of the money was deposited by Skipper Hare, because a smart American officer had hustled me off 30 miles inland. Paddy Slater had gone to be a soldier.

Men who have been concerned in the actual killing do not talk about a war. They try to forget; and I have plenty to forget myself, in the name of God. A foreign mercenary, let me say, often makes a good soldier. The lad is usually there because he has nothing elsewhere to live for. My year of active soldiering ended abruptly amid the pitiable shrieks of wounded horses. The 61st Alabama Infantry swarmed on the scene; and troopers in butternut suits and slouched hats marched off a small batch of us as prisoners.

The most vivid impression of the Civil War that remains in my old

brain is the horrid memory of well-dressed Southern ladies, in their wrath and hatred, spitting in the faces of wounded prisoners in ragged blue. But perhaps there was nothing peculiar about that. The war-crazed women of Toronto would have treated prisoners the same, a few years back, had they been given the chance. A man would require a longer lifetime than mine to observe anything good come out of a war between peoples. Let us leave the ladies and the recruiting officers to sing of the thundering of war's mighty arms. As Old Hickory Mick used to declare—while getting over a spree—"of tillage, and the care of beasts and trees, I sing." May God and Mary rest the man's beautiful soul in peace!

I cannot say much in favor of Southern hospitality. With 1,300 other prisoners, I got plenty of fresh air treatment behind the high-stockade of a four-acre prison camp. Nor do I speak highly of Southern cooking. It was half a pint of flour I got a day, and, once in a while, a small piece of putrid meat. Paddy's stomach felt like old times in Donegal. However, I lived, which is more than many a comrade did; and by the luck of an exchange prisoner, I found myself back again in Buffalo, N.Y., knocking about, with a new suit of army clothes on my person, and a month's furlough and sixty days' of my back pay in my pocket. I was weak in body and spirit, and spent my time about the harbor, envying the greedy gulls that flew in from the North, owing no man as their master. I wrote a letter to Charles Hare, Port Credit, C.W., telling him, if he happened to be in my present parts, I would be glad if he would enquire for me.

One Tuesday morning, I saw a sight to cure sore eyes. Sure, it was the sweet little old Blue Heron, beating into port with her white-goods all on, as clipper looking as any fresh young girl off to a Sunday school picnic. I noticed the officials took a lively interest in the brig. Canadian vessels of her type had earned the bad graces of American port authorities. It was assumed they were up to devilment of some sort. They were regularly boarded, and several of them had recently been fired upon. I dodged over to Sam Spink's tavern to wait events. Down the shore that night, I paid a lad two dollars to row me out to a red light that blinked twice in the darkness.

(To Be Continued)

Castle To Be Demolished

So Coal Seams Under Historic Building Can Be Worked

Rich coal seams have laid successful siege to romantic Douglas Castle, ancestral home of the Douglas family in Edinburgh.

When the Earl and Countess of Home move, demolition will begin so the coal seams can be worked without hindrance. Old seams in the district have been worked out.

And so the stormy history of Sir Walter Scott's "Castle Dangerous," which repeatedly changed hands during the struggle between Edward I. and the Scots, comes to an end.

So—perhaps—does the ancient legend which runs: "As often as Castle Douglas is destroyed it shall rise again in even greater size."

The castle was burned down in 1759 and the present structure built. Near it is the chance of the Church of St. Bride containing the heart of Robert the Bruce.

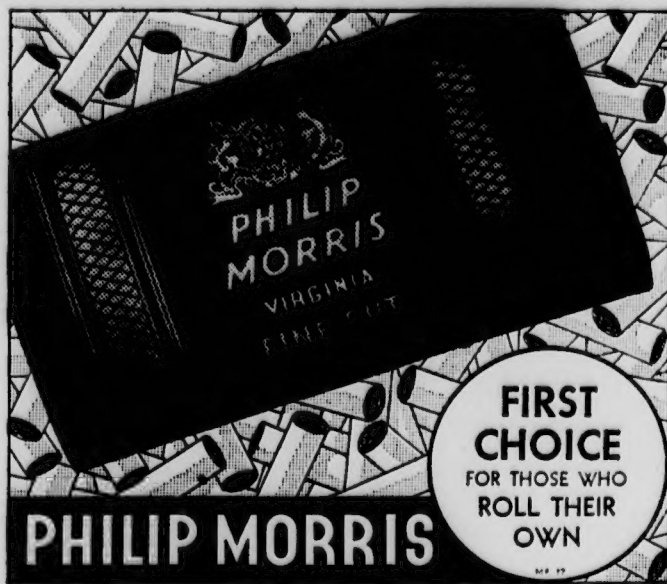
Lord and Lady Home will take up residence at their Berwickshire estate near Coldstream. They plan to return each year to Lanarkshire and reside in the factor's house within sight of the old castle grounds.

Rather A Big Order

Mounties Asked To Find Man Somewhere In Canada

If the operator hadn't told her that her three minutes was up, Mrs. Trotman might have got a little more geography from Lieut. Arthur Morin of Montreal police. Mrs. Trotman telephoned from New York to say her husband had driven to Canada and she hadn't heard from him since. No, she didn't know what part of Canada he intended visiting. The lieutenant started to tell her Canada was a good-sized country.

Eighty-two per cent. of all patents issued by the United States are subsequently discovered to have no commercial value.



A Cable From China

Tells Of Barbaric Massacre And Wanton Destruction

Your admirable and sympathetic leading article on "Learning in China" emboldens me to send you a copy of a cable sent to me as chairman of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation by the presidents of the Chinese Universities.

"Committee on International Intellectual Co-operation League of Nations, Geneva.

"Japanese military aggression in North China have now devastated vicinity of Peking and reduced Tientsin to ruins. In addition to slaughtering thousands of unarmed civilians, Japanese troops have deliberately destroyed with bombs and incendiary missiles all library, laboratory, and dormitory building of Nankai University and Nankai Middle Schools in Tientsin, to which the veteran educator Changpolin had devoted 33 years to found and develop. In the interest of civilization and humanity we appeal you to condemn publicly such barbaric massacre and wanton destruction of educational institutions and to influence your governments to apply effective sanctions against aggressor nations so that justice might still be vindicated and repetition of such horrors avoided. Tsai Yuenpei, president Academia Sinica; Chiang Monlin, president Peking University; Husheh, dean Peking University; Mei Yichi, president Tsinghua University; Lo Chialuen, president Central University; Chu Coching, president Chekiang University; Wang Shingkung, president Wuhan University."

The C.I.C. has, of course, nothing to do with politics. But there is certainly something heroic in the persistent resolution with which the Chinese have continued to renovate and rebuild the moral and intellectual life of their people in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties, and something revolting to the average human conscience in the systematic way in which the Japanese militarists seem to select the objects of their attack. Down with schools and universities and up with illicit opium, and the easier becomes the task of the invader.—Gilbert Murray in the London Times.

Soil Of Forty Nations

The Rotary Club at Albion, N.Y., plans to blend the soil of forty nations in planting an American elm tree next spring. The idea was conceived by Dr. Walter B. Martin, president of the club and superintendent of the State Training School, in an effort to foster international good-will. Letters will be sent to foreign Rotary Clubs requesting one pound of the soil of their nation be sent to Albion.

The largest meteorite in any museum to-day is the 27½-ton "annihilator" iron brought by Admiral Peary from Greenland.

Little Helps For This Week

Thus saith the Lord thy Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel, I am the Lord thy God which teacheth thee to profit, which leadeth thee by the way thou shouldst go. Isaiah 48:17.

I seek Thy aid, I ask direction, Teach me to do what pleaseth Thee; I can bear toil, endure affliction, Only Thy leadings let me see.

Of all paths a man can strike into there is at a given moment a best path for every one, a thing which here and now it is the wisest of all things to do. Success in this case is complete and his happiness is assured. To find this path and walk in it is the one thing needful for him. Every man has also his own vocation, the one direction in which space is open to him. He has faculties inviting him to endless exertion. Like a ship in a narrow river he runs into obstructions on every side but one. On that side all obstruction is taken away and he sweeps serenely over a deepening channel into an infinite sea.

An Interesting Test

Competition Shows Girls Are Better Writers Than Boys

Girls are much better writers than boys if a writing competition in Britain fostered by Mrs. John Galsworthy in memory of her late husband, the famous short story writer, is any indication.

More than 200 boys and girls entered for the competition. First they submitted two scripts from a passage from one of the Galsworthy novels. The judges chose the best forty scripts and brought the writers to the London County Hall, where they were put to the final test.

Five awards of \$50 each were won by girls. Not a boy figured in these highest awards. Seven prizes of \$25 also were won by girls. Boys did not win any of the secondary prizes. There were ten prizes of half a guinea each in the third grade and boys managed to win two of these.

The explanation of the poor showing made by boys was not the smallness of the number of boys in the competition. It was entirely due to the superior penmanship of the girls. Two of the first class prizes were won by girls from the Sydenham county secondary school.—Toronto Star-Weekly.

New Pilot Instructor

W. A. Straith, former Winnipeg aviator, has been appointed pilot instructor of Trans-Canada Airlines and will be in charge of advanced training courses to be offered pilots seeking employment with the airline. Straith has been connected with a United States airways company in Seattle and will begin his new duties next month.

RHEUMATIC PAINS are TORTURE!



Don't let rheumatic pains make your life miserable. Poisonous acids from faulty kidney action are probably the cause. Gin Pills drive out these poisons by toning up the kidneys so they can filter the blood properly. "Prove their merit through their use!"

GIN PILLS
FOR THE KIDNEYS

A "strong" flour that goes farther

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and a fence.**

Winter driving made just right:

With "PRESTONE" in the radiator, a HEATER and one
of our WINTER TUNE UPS. Ask us about this tune-
up—Guaranteed satisfaction or money refunded!

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Didsbury

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THIS System is the Right One!

TRUE CO-OPERATION has been proven to
be a right system of human association
over the years. It will continue to expand
—because by no other method can the same
ideals be perpetuated.

Alberta Pool Elevators represent the highest
development of grower-controlled co-operative
marketing.

It should be the aim of all Alberta grain
growers to aid in the advancement of
this system and this cause.

Deliver your grain to
ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

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AND RETURN

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\$2.95

Correspondingly Low Fares
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Good Going October 29-30

Also Nov. 2-3 October 31

Return Until November 2

Not good on the "Chippewak"

Good in Coaches only. No baggage
checked. For additional informa-
tion and train schedules, consult
Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent.

Canadian Pacific

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Full information from Canadian
Pacific Ticket Offices, or write
W. PIRT, Pres. Prairie Gladi-
olus Society, Regina, Sask.

Say It With Flowers -

The kind that will LAST!
Always a nice assortment
of artificial flowers for your
inspection.

Mrs. FRED HUGHES

Peterson Block
Open Saturday Evenings

LOCAL & GENERAL

Boys' Band Apple Day this Satur-
day, October 23rd.

Mrs. Frank C. Smith and daugh-
ter Gladys of London, Ontario, vis-
ited their cousin, Mrs. G. A. Burns,
last week.

The I.O.D.E. are holding their
Annual Dance, November 24th.
Reserve this date. Watch for these
date. Watch for further particulars.

On account of the fact that many
members have not yet threshed, the
Didsbury Junior Grain Club seed
fair has been postponed.

Mrs. Dave Smith left on Tuesday
for Junction City, Oregon, where
her husband's remains will be inter-
red.

The semi-annual provincial meet-
ing of the I.O.D.E. will be held at
Innisfail today (Thursday). A num-
ber of Didsbury members will be in
attendance.

Miss Ruth Gabel, R.N., who
recently graduated from the Kel-
owna Hospital, has received an
appointment at the Chilliwack (B.C.)
General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lowrie return-
ed to their home in Calgary on
Tuesday. Mr. Lowrie who had
spent the summer on his farm at
Bergen, will remain in Calgary for
the winter.

"History is made at night."—
Under a Paris moon. This grandest
romance in ages makes history—
Come and see for yourself at the
Opera House this Friday and Sat-
urday.

The 20th Century Club will hold
a "Kids' Party" in their hall next
Tuesday night. Anyone not coming
in a kid's costume will be sent home
to change.—By order of the execu-
tive.

Rev. A. S. Caughell left on Tues-
day evening for Regina where he
is attending meetings of the "Fur-
ther with Christ Mission" which
were held Wednesday and Thursday.
Two bishops of the Evangelical
Church were present at the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Dids-
bury Curling Club will be in the
C.P.R. waiting room on Thursday,
October 28th. All members and
prospective members are asked to
attend as important matters for the
benefit of the club will be discussed.

A special meeting of the St.
Hilda's Chapter of the Eastern Star
will be held on Tuesday evening
next, when the Grand Worthy Mat-
ron of the Grand Chapter of Alberta
will make her official visit. A num-
ber of visitors are also expected.

Russell Ady was fortunate enough
to get a Ross Snow Goose while he
and Len Berscht were hunting at
Curtis Lake, northwest of town, on
Thursday evening last. These birds
are not common in this district, this
being the only one we have heard of
being shot this season.

Mrs. Charles Swingle of Smith-
ville, Ontario, and Mrs. Ed Fretz of
Vineland Station, Ontario, are vis-
iting their brother, Rev. A. S. Caug-
hell, and family. On Thursday and
Friday of last week, they visited the
Banff National Park along with the
Caughell family.

Miss Mary Turner, Grand Worthy
Matron of the Eastern Star will be
a guest at the McGhee home over
the weekend. Mrs. McGhee will
entertain at tea on Saturday after-
noon when all members of the
Eastern Star are invited to meet the
Grand Worthy Matron.

Mr. John Wacker, a prominent
Swallow farmer, passed away on
Friday and the funeral services took
place on Sunday. Mr. Wacker was
a former resident coming here in
1900. He moved from here to
Swallow in 1904 when that district
first settled. The funeral was at-
tended by the following Didsbury
people: Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Berscht
and family, A. G. Studer, Allen Hun-
sperger, Mrs. Annie Shantz and
Mrs. Geo. Smith.

Radio For Sale or Trade For
Young Horse—A Bruley at Morgan
Cressman's place (39p)

Red 1 Year old Suffolk Ram
For Sale—Abe Snyder, RR2 Dids-
bury. (392p)

U.F.A. & U.F.W.A. Board Discusses Co-operation

The Board of Didsbury U.F.A.
and U.F.W.A. Constituency Associa-
tion met at the home of Mr. and
Mrs. N. Eckel on Tuesday of last
week. The question was taken up
of co-operation with other political
groups in the next provincial elec-
tion.

A committee was appointed to
work out a scheme and to give their
report at the next meeting of the
board in November.

At the close of the meeting Mrs.
Eckel served a delicious lunch.

Threshing Resumed.

Tractors were chugging, separators
humming a happy tune as threshing
resumed in many parts of Alberta
this week, but clouds were again
piling up and showers were forecast.

As work got under way after al-
most a month's delay approximately
30 percent of the threshing remained
to be completed throughout the
province. That amount, however,
was practically concentrated in the
central-northern section where there
is still some wheat and a lot of
coarse grain in the stock.

The weather man, despite over
five drying days, still held the bal-
ance in his hands. Ten days would
see almost everything cleaned up
and for most farmers would bring a
profit. Alternative to that, in the
event of more rain or snow, work
may be delayed until spring.

Rugby Notes

The October meeting of the Rugby
W.I. was held at the home of Mrs.
J. Graham a week late, on account
of very bad roads. There was an
attendance of 28. After the busi-
ness for the day was concluded, Mrs.
G. Youngs read an interesting paper
entitled, "Social Studies in the
Intermediate School," by W. D.
McDougall. This was followed by
some entertaining Radiograms by
Mrs. Wahl. The meeting then
closed with the national anthem and
lunch was served. In November,
the W.I. will meet at the home of
Mrs. A. Cowie with "Handicrafts"
the subject for the afternoon.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Estray—2 year old White Face
steer, no brand, at my place 6 miles
north of Didsbury. Owner can have
same on paying expenses.
(42p) E. Leonard.

For Quick Sale. Offering 6 Pure-
bred Suffolk Ram Lambs \$10 each,
with papers; exceptionally well
bred; weight about 130 lbs. and fit
for service. Can be seen at Spruce-
Grove Farm, 1 mile south of Cross-
field.—J. P. Methers, Crossfield.
(41c)

Lost on north road east of Dids-
bury between W. J. Scheidt's place
and Lone Pine Hall, complete end
gate of truck—Finder please notify
Jim McCulloch (41c)

For Sale.—Suffolk Ram 3 yr. old,
good stock. Apply to J. R. Luft,
Westcott. (40c)

A complete line of
**Radios - Radio Accessories
Batteries & Electrical Supplies**

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RANTON'S WEEKLY STORE NEWS

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